FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 213 *2 November 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Meeting Continues in Baghdad A 1
Syria Seeking Increased Funds [Amman AR-RA'Y 2 Nov] A 1
SNA on Proposed Funds A 1
Progress on Working Paper A 1
Camp David Agreements Condemned A 1
PLO: Legitimate Representative [Amman AD-DUSTUR 2 Nov] A 2
No Reconciliation Committee With Egypt [Amman AD-DUSTUR 2 Nov] A 2
Meeting Ends 2 Nov A 2
Saudi Foreign Minister Reports Favorably on Meeting A 2
Minister Boucetta To Represent Morocco at Summit A 3
INA Reports Arrival of Leaders To Attend Arab Summit A 3
PDRY Leader Muhammad A 3
Mauritanian President A 4
Algerian Foreign Minister A 4
Arab League Secretary General A 4
Kuwaiti Amir A 4
Bahraini Ruler A 5
Syrian Procession Bound for Baghdad in Support of Summit A 5
[Amman AR-RA'Y 2 Nov]
Crisis Between PLO, Lebanese CP Reported A 5
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 30 Oct]
PLO's Abu Hassan Urges Iraq-Palestinian Summit A 6
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 29 Oct]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Expresses Hope for Arab Summit C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Comment on Baghdad Summit C 2

YEMEN--PDRY

Assembly Passes Amended Constitution C 3

YEMEN--YAR

San'a' Radio Reports Arrest of PDRY Saboteurs C 5
Court Tries Defendants of Abortive Coup C 5
People's Assembly Member Deprived of Immunity C 6

EGYPT

Cairo Press Critical of Baghdad Summit D 1
27 Oct AL-AHRAM Comment D 1
Conference Motives Questioned D 4
AL-AKHBAR: Moscow Planned Conference D 5
Chief Delegate to Washington Talks Interviewed D 6
Cairo Reports Delegation Meeting With Vance D 8
MENA Account D 8
Contract Signed for Oil Prospecting in Sinai D 8

IRAQ

President al-Bakr To Head Summit Delegation E 1
Saddam Husayn Holds Talks With PDRY Leader E 1
YAR Diplomats Reportedly Seek Political Asylum E 1

JORDAN

Official Source Endorses Eastern Front Concept [AD-DUSTUR 2 Nov] F 1
Meeting Held With Palestinian Delegation in Baghdad F 1
[AD-DUSTUR 2 Nov]
Knowledge About 'Arafat's Visit Disclaimed [AD-DUSTUR 2 Nov] F 1
AD-DUSTUR Comments on Arab Summit F 1

LEBANON

Sarkis Contacts Leaders To Consolidate Cease-Fire G 1
Butrus Returns From Paris, Escapes Assassination Attempt G 1
Army Commander Returns G 1
Butrus Comments on Visit G 1
Butrus, Khuri See Sarkis G 2
Paris Reports Attack on Butrus G 2
Beirut Radio Reports on Attack G 2
VOL Reports Killing of Captain al-Ashqar G 3
Sham'un On Officer's Death [Voice of Lebanon] G 3
Al-Huss Has Series of Talks at Conference G 3
Fatah Leader Calls for Understanding With Christians G 4
[Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 30 Oct]
Interior Minister Talks About Security Situation G 6
Lebanese Army To Apprehend Wanted Officers G 7
Rightists Adopt Security Measures in Kasrawan [Voice of Lebanon] G 7
VOL: Cease-Fire Declared in Sinn al-Fil G 8
VOL Reports on Situation in Beirut, South G 8

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Activities Surrounding National Day Reported I 1
Paris Reports Boumediene Absent I 1
Algiers On Celebrations I 1
Bourguiba Sends Message I 2
Boumediene, CPSU's Ponomarev Meet in USSR I 2
Bouteflika Refutes Rumors on Political Disturbances I 2
EL MOUDJAHID Welcomes Syrian-Iraqi Rapprochement [27-28 Oct] I 3

LIBYA

Sudanese Workers in Tripoli Protest Egypt-Israel Accords I 4

MAURITANIA

President Ould Saleck To See Giscard d'Estaing I 4

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Denies Contacts With Zionists I 5
Text of Sablier Interview With King Hassan I 5
Newspaper Comments on Algerian Revolution Anniversary I 8
Morocco, USSR To Consolidate Radio, Television Cooperation I 8

SUDAN

Tanzanian Envoy Briefs Foreign Minister on Fighting I 9

ISRAEL

Begin Discusses Itinerary; Scores Saunders' Remarks N 1
Dayan Reports on Developments in Washington Talks N 1
Problems of Linkage, Anti-Israeli Treaties, Oil Unsolved N 2
U.S.-Israeli Differences N 2
Yig'al Allon Comments on Borders of Autonomy N 3
Fleshing-Out Committee Allocates Funds for Settlements [DAVAR 1 Nov] N 4
Timing of Fleshing-Out Funding Confirms Anger at U.S. ['AL HAMISHMAR 1 Nov] N 4
Construction of Ma'ale Adumim Not Yet Begun N 6
Yadin Confers With Congressman Solarz on Peace Talks N 6
More Oil Deposits Found in Gulf of Suez [DAVAR 31 Oct] N 6
Petroleum Institute Head: Sinai Oil Not Critical [POST 31 Oct] N 7
West Bank Moderates Skeptical About Autonomy Plan [POST 2 Nov] N 8
Briefs: Kfir Export N 10

IRAN

All Political Prisoners to be Released R 1
Tehran Reports Abadan Oil Workers Returning to Work R 1
Information Minister Speaks on Government Policies R 1
Ayatollah Urges Government of the People for the People R 1
Further Interview Details R 2
NIRTO Managing Director Comments on Censorship Abolition R 7
Ex-Senator Demands Release of Political Prisoners R 8
AFP: 'Massive' Demonstrations Reported in Tehran R 8
Week of Solidarity Marches, Demonstrations Reported R 9
Qom Demonstrators Dispersed R 9
Further Demonstrations Summarized R 9
Demonstration in Semnan R 10
Clash in Tabriz R 11
Airline Workers Resume Strike, Make Demands R 11
Shah Receives Congratulations During Birthday Celebration R 11
Shah Replies R 13
Brezhnev Birthday Cable R 14
Hua Kuo-feng Cable R 14
FRG's Lambsdorff Meets Leaders; Atomic Projects Delayed R 15

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

President Warns Nation of Opposition Moves S 1
Government Employees Call Off Strike S 1

INDIA

Violence Reported in Gandhi's Electoral Constituency S 1
Chikmagalur Election Campaign May Be Stopped Early S 2
Misuse of Mass Media in Chikmagalur Denied S 2

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Supports Islamic Foreign Ministers Meeting S 2
Moslem League Meets, Patches Up Splits S 3

BRIEFS

Afghan-CSSR Technical Cooperation; Afghan-Bulgarian Cultural Ties S 3

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CONTINUES IN BAGHDAD

JN011338Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 November--The Arab foreign ministers convened their second closed session today to study the unified working paper formulated by a six-member committee yesterday.

It was learned here that this session is the last in the series of the foreign ministers' meetings which started last Monday.

Syria Seeking Increased Funds

JN020935Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[By AR-RA'Y team]

[Text] Baghdad--During the secret session held yesterday morning, the Syrian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference asked that the funds allotted to Syria at the session held the day before yesterday by increased from $2 to $4 billion.

Syrian delegation sources have stated that the request also asked for increased funds for the PLO, Jordan, and the forces of steadfastness in the occupied territories as well.

The Syrian delegation justified the request by saying that $5 billion set aside for Egypt in case it renounces the Camp David agreement probably will not be utilized. The Syrian delegation is fully convinced that President as-Sadat will not change his position and that the agreement will not be renounced unless a change of regime takes place in Egypt.

SNA on Proposed Funds

LD011228Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--AR-RIYADH today reports that a plan to support the confrontation countries--Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization--has been submitted to the Arab foreign ministers' meetings to be studied and possibly approved. Quoting its correspondent in Baghdad, the paper states that the plan has set an annual support figure of $2 billion for Syria, $700 million for Jordan and $100 million for the PLO.

Progress on Working Paper

JN011725Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November--INA has learned from sources at the Arab foreign ministers secretariat that the discussions on the joint working paper have made good progress and agreement has been reached on important parts of the paper submitted by the draft committee.

Meanwhile, discussion is still underway to approve the remaining parts of the working paper.

Camp David Agreements Condemned

JN011952Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--The Arab foreign ministers unanimously approved the part of the unified working paper related to the condemnation of the two Camp David agreements.

The Arab foreign ministers began discussing the draft resolution related to the stands which should be adopted toward the treason of the ruler of Egypt. The Arab foreign ministers began their expanded closed session this afternoon.

PLO: Legitimate Representative

JN020809Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers conference has approved the recommendation of the six-member committee on the question of Palestinian representation. The conference reaffirmed the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their soil.

Saudi Arabia has expressed reservations about isolating Egypt. The Saudi Arabian foreign minister has stated that "we do not wish to be arbiters or judges of the Arab nation."

No Reconciliation Committee With Egypt

JN020810Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference, has denied the formation of a tripartite committee by the conference to carry out reconciliation with As-Sadat.

Meeting Ends 2 Nov

JN020554Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0503 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--The Arab foreign ministers conference ended at 0400 today after an uninterrupted 14 and 1/2 hour session confined to delegation heads.

In a statement after the session, Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi stated that the conference ended this morning and will submit its report containing the final results of the conference's discussions to the Arab summit meeting scheduled to begin here this evening.

Dr Hammadi added that discussions took place in a cordial and positive atmosphere, with a sense of responsibility and concern for Arab interests and joint Arab action. Dr Hammadi described the results of the conference as positive. He added he was pleased to announce that all items on the agenda were discussed as scheduled.

The Arab foreign ministers resumed their meeting yesterday afternoon to continue discussion of the unified working paper to be submitted to the summit conference. Representatives from all Arab countries except Egypt participated in the 3-day conference.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS FAVORABLY ON MEETING

LD011518Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, following the adjournment of the Arab foreign ministers' conference meeting today, said that the talks took place in a positive atmosphere. He said he hopes that the conference will produce a common stance to find a way out for the present Arab position. Moreover, the Arab foreign ministers today approved a document which is a middle-of-the-way agreement among all sides present in Baghdad.

It will be submitted to the summit conference in Baghdad which is to start work tomorrow. A reliable source [word indistinct] that the aforementioned document was in fact the working paper submitted by Kuwait on 30 October to the preparatory ministerial conference for the meeting of the Arab kings and presidents.

The main points in a Jordanian working paper put to the Arab foreign ministers conference were made public today. The paper says Jordan wants the chiefs of staff of the Arab armies to draw up a plan to build up Arab strength against Israel. Shaykh Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs, submitted it to the conference. The paper says that the setbacks which befell the Arab nation were the product of Arab fragmentation. The Jordanian working paper goes on to say: In order to halt Arab deterioration and to drive off the Israeli expansionist aggression, a long-term plan to consolidate the Arab position and strengthen its structure must be achieved.

MINISTER BOUCHTTA TO REPRESENT MOROCCO AT SUMMIT

JN011927Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Rabat, 1 November--It was announced here today that M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, will head his country's delegation to the Arab summit conference opening in Baghdad tomorrow. This was expressed in a memo the Iraqi Embassy here received this evening from the Moroccan Foreign Ministry.

It will be recalled that Boucetta is at present in Baghdad to participate in the Arab foreign ministers conference.

INA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF LEADERS TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT

PDRY Leader Muhammad

JN011722Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November--The presidents and kings of the fraternal Arab countries have started arriving in Baghdad to attend the Arab summit conference which opens here tomorrow.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister, arrived this afternoon. He was accorded a grand official welcome in which President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr took part.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said in a press statement on arrival that the convening of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad bears special significance since the Arab people look forward to it and pin great hopes on it to achieve fruitful results for confronting the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against our Arab people and their liberation movement. He added that the PDRY realizes that it is time to unify the Arab ranks and mobilize the Arab strength for battle. We need to take decisive and courageous stands against the forces hostile to the Arab rights, he said.

He said that the results of the Iraqi-Syrian summit meeting were daring and courageous and that they have contributed to the consolidation of the steadfastness of the Arab people in face of the dangers. He also said that the national charter of joint action between Iraq and Syria constituted an exceptionally important pan-Arab event.

The Yemeni leader affirmed that his country's delegation will exert every effort so that the summit conference will produce effective resolutions. The delegation, he added, would also hold contacts with the Iraqi leaders on bilateral relations and with the heads of the delegations to the conference.

After shaking hands with those welcoming him, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left in an official motorcade for his place of residence. All along the route the Yemeni leader was greeted by 45,000 vanguards and scouts waving flags of the Arab countries participating in the conference and chanting national songs stressing the inevitability of victory over the enemies.

Mauritanian President

JN011806Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November--Mauritanian President Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery in Mauritania, arrived here tonight. He was welcomed at Baghdad International Airport by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and a number of senior state officials. After shaking hands with those welcoming him among the Revolution Command Council members, ministers and senior officials, the Mauritanian president left Baghdad airport for his place of residence.

The Mauritanian president is accompanied by an official delegation comprising a number of military committee members and ministers.

Algerian Foreign Minister

JN011807Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November--Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian foreign minister, arrived here tonight as the representative of President Houari Boumediene to the Arab summit conference. He was welcomed at the airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and minister of public works and housing; a number of RCC members and ministers; the Foreign Ministry under secretary and the Algerian ambassador in Baghdad.

Arab League Secretary General

JN020658Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0606 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad arrived here at dawn today to participate in the Arab summit conference scheduled to begin meetings here this evening.

Kuwaiti Amir

JN021053Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 November--The amir of Kuwait, His Highness Prince Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, arrived in Baghdad this morning to participate in the Arab summit conference.

The Kuwaiti delegation accompanying the amir is made up of His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs; 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Abiqui, minister of finance; Muhammad Darwish al-'Aradi, head of the amiri court; Ibrahim ash-Shatab, director of the amir's office; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah as-Sar'awi, Kuwait's ambassador in Baghdad; 'Abd al-Muhsin Duwaysan and Mustafa 'Abd as-Samad, ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry; Staff Col Muzayd as-Sa'igh, from the Ministry of Defense; and other Kuwaiti officials.

The Kuwaiti delegation is accompanied by an information team made up of chief editors of the papers and the directors of the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY.

Bahraini Ruler

JN021049Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 November--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, arrived in Baghdad at 1140 today.

In a statement to INA, the Bahraini amir thanked fraternal Iraq for convening and hosting an Arab summit conference during these difficult times to discuss strengthening Arab solidarity and adopting the necessary measures to protect our Arab nation's rights. These rights are the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland, their right to self-determination, the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem, and the right to fend off any aggression to harm our nation.

His highness added: We very much hope that this conference will be successful as a result of the efforts of the Arab leaders, their extreme concern and sincere response to Iraq's call to hold this conference. The Arab nation has high hopes that this conference will adopt positive resolutions in harmony with the nation's aspirations and objectives. His highness said: We hope that the conference will formulate a unified Arab strategy to confront the premeditated schemes.

His highness was later escorted by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and minister of oil, to his highness' residence in Baghdad.

SYRIAN PROCESSION BOUND FOR BAGHDAD IN SUPPORT OF SUMMIT

JN021037Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[By Muhammad Ibrahim Dawud and Nizar Hindawi]

[Text] Baghdad--A procession of several thousand Syrians crossed the Iraqi-Syrian borders last night bound for Baghdad to express support for the national Syrian-Iraqi work charter and the Arab summit which will open in Baghdad today at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

The procession, which began in Damascus and includes more than 15,000 people, will address a call to the Arab summit conference urging the Arab leaders to mobilize all the Arab potential to confront the [Israeli] occupation and to strengthen the steadfastness of the Egyptian masses and the Egyptian nationalist movement in Egypt to bring an end to the scheme of the Egyptian regime. The Syrian masses will ask all the Arab countries to unite and rally around the Syrian-Iraqi charter.

CRISIS BETWEEN PLO, LEBANESE CP REPORTED

LD3114417 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Beirut--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch--Well-informed sources have said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a strongly worded message to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party criticizing the party's attitude toward the PLO.

'Arafat referred to a speech which George Hawi, the Lebanese Communist Party secretary general, made last week in which he attacked the "instability" of the PLO and called for the internationalization of the Middle East crisis and for trying to solve it at the United Nations instead of leaving it to the Arab conservative states [as published].

The sources have noticed that FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, the PLO's organ, now omits any mention of Mr Hawi.

PLO'S ABU HASSAN URGES IRAQ-PALESTINIAN SUMMIT

LD011505Y Algiers AL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Ahmed Fattani interview with PLO representative ABU Hassan in Algiers: "PLO will demand that Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front [Front Arabe de Resistance] decisions should form political platform for Baghdad summit"--date not specified; presumably 28 October]

[Text] Question: A summit is due to open in Baghdad in 4 days which will be attended by all Arab countries with the exception of Egypt. This new meeting of Arab leaders is taking place 6 weeks after the third Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit. From the PLO's viewpoint, will Baghdad introduce a serious new parameter in effectively countering the consequences of Camp David?

Abu Hassan: Over the past 13 years the Palestinian revolution has constantly faced many different political and military problems and obstacles. We are not afraid of the future. We know that Zionist imperialism is a hydra with a thousand heads, but the Palestinian revolution is capable of destroying that hydra!

We are accustomed to facing plots. There have been a great many since our revolution was launched 1 January 1965. The lastest is As-Sadat's plot to make the Zionist-imperialist designs a reality. This time the plot is deeper and more underhand. It all began with Camp David agreements: As-Sadat sold the Palestinian question and Jerusalem for a handful of sand in the Sinai. He has sacrificed the legitimate rights for which the Palestinians have been fighting for 30 years and hence has delivered a serious blow to the Arab cause in general. As-Sadat has thus become Israel's objective ally, taking his orders directly from the United States.

That is why the Arabs must respond to this dangerous phase with energy, mobilizing all their material and military forces and concentrating their political efforts to counter the harmful effects of As-Sadat's alliance with Zionism. We hope that our Arab brothers will forget their secondary disagreements at the Baghdad summit and will show real awareness of the dangerous phase through which the Arab nation is passing. The Palestinians will ask this summit to draw up a real plan of action based principally on the liberation of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the fight against the Zionist and imperialist enemy and the total rejection of any concession to the enemy.

The PLO will demand that the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's decisions form the political platform for the Baghdad summit, which should strengthen and consolidate all the decisions taken at the last Damascus summit.

Question: There was a happy episode in the history of the Arab world this week--the reconciliation between Syria and Iraq and the creation of a "high-level joint committee" by these two countries. What immediate effects do you think the alliance between Baghdad and Damascus will have on the political situation in the Middle East?

Abu Hassan: The Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation is an initial step toward the creation of a force in the Arab Machrek [East] to confront the present threat of capitulation. This bilateral reconciliation must be immediately followed by a Palestinian-Iraqi summit and the latter must take place before the Baghdad summit begins. Why? Because a Palestinian-Iraqi summit will give the signal for a joint militant struggle and will also have positive repercussions on the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's role.

Iraq constitutes a support and also a strategic rear base for the PLO and the Syrian command. It should also act as a support for the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in the future.

Iraq's participation in the accomplishment of its Arab national duty, particularly in the financial, military and political fields, will then be regarded not only as a determining contribution but especially as an important gain for the Arab nation. These hopes can be realized since Iraq enjoys extensive resources and a strong army.

The Iraqi people, who are extremely proud of being Arab, have inherited a long tradition of struggle for the Arab cause. If all these possibilities are used in the battle for our destiny, a great many things will be possible. In other words, a Palestinian-Iraqi summit meeting is of crucial importance since its results will be effectively backed by Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front members and other Arab regimes prepared to offer us the material and military means to counter imperialist maneuvers in the region.

If all these aspects are taken into serious consideration, they will revive and strengthen the Arab army by turning it into a force capable of frustrating the plot and insuring victory. Some members of the Baghdad summit have considerable potential and effective weapons which could be used against Israel. Moreover, oil is still the ultimate weapon which must be used to bring pressure to bear on this imperialist coalition which is hostile to the Arab nation.

The Baghdad summit should seriously consider resorting to the oil weapon. It is an unparalleled means of exerting pressure.

Question: Do you fear that certain Arab capitals, whose connections with the West are no secret, secretly approve of As-Sadat's policy of concession?

Abu Hassan: The Palestinian revolution has always taken a clear stance and will never support any Arab government which tries to cover up As-Sadat's intrigues. Palestinian decisions are always taken from a totally independent viewpoint. Our principles are immutable and determine the objectives for which we have been fighting since 1 January 1965. The Palestinian resistance is certainly not going to start deviating or abandoning its guiding principles at this stage. We will never submit.

We will punish all those who support As-Sadat in his treachery and his policy of concession. We are not alone. We are supported by the Arab masses, the majority of Arab regimes and the socialist bloc led by the USSR.

Question: Israeli leaders are stepping up their efforts to seduce certain leading Palestinian figures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Could the Palestinian "yes-men" speed up internal autonomy and try to supplant the PLO?

Abu Hassan: There is no doubt about it. Israel intends to use every possible type of maneuver to carry out its plan for internal autonomy. By using well-known methods of enticement, Tel Aviv will pretend to heed the grievances of these renegade Palestinians to give international opinion the impression that they really represent the Palestinian people; but the people have already rejected these leading figures and reaffirmed that the PLO alone represents the Palestinian people. Our organization's leadership will take the necessary decisions with regard to these traitors. Zionist collaborators were executed by the fedayeen this year for betraying our people's cause.

Question: The number of intrigues aimed at destroying the PLO is increasing. How do the Palestinian resistance leaders plan to frustrate this offensive by imperialist-Zionist forces? And how do they intend to unify the Palestinian organizations?

Abu Hassan: A democratic dialog is now going on between the Palestinian organizations at an internal level with a view to achieving real Palestinian unity. At the moment these efforts are focused on military unification and harmonizing the Palestinian political position.

Furthermore, the Palestinian resistance is increasing its military activities against Zionist objectives in occupied territory with the support and political backing of our masses living in these areas in order to counter the plan for internal autonomy drawn up by the Camp David agreements.

Our people's representatives have held congresses in Gaza, Bayt Hanina, Ramallah, Janin and other places on the West Bank. They have all rejected the Camp David agreement and reaffirmed that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Question: Do you think that the Israelis will make another attempt to liquidate the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon and create problems for Syria in that country?

Abu Hassan: We expect an escalation of events in Lebanon to try and silence the Palestinian guns and create problems for Syria in Lebanon by placing it in a difficulty position. I do not think the Israelis and Americans will be long in pouring fat on the Lebanese fire. Moreover, that has been confirmed by Carter and Brzezinski who are basically hostile to the PLO.

Brzezinski's famous "bye-bye PLO" conceals many more dangers than at first apparent. We will have to face continued plots against the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon.

Similarly, Egypt's withdrawal from the field of confrontation has made us aware that the danger is now greater. We will ask the Baghdad Arab summit to examine the question and establish the north and east fronts on firm bases. And above all, in view of Egypt's defection, we will ask the summit to rebalance the Arab and Israeli military forces present. We will ask certain Arab regimes not to play on pseudodivisions between Palestinian organizations and to encourage the plan for their unification within the PLO. That is the only way of distinguishing who is for us and who is against us.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSES HOPE FOR ARAB SUMMIT

LD011836Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah has expressed the hope that the Arab summit conference, due to begin in Baghdad tomorrow, will reach an understanding that will restore to Arab solidarity its natural form.

In a statement to the Iraqi ALIF-BA, reported by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY today, his highness called for more effort and cooperation and cohesion on one Arab path. Our battle, he said, is a long one. He stressed the need for coordination and cooperation among the Gulf states. He added that his coming tour in the Gulf region is aimed at the unity of the region and resolving the passing differences and strengthening bilateral relations and also coordinating cooperation.

Regarding the Kuwaiti experiment in development, his highness said that our brothers in the Arab countries participated with us in this; the road before us is a long one; Kuwait's requirements are many; the government is working for the happiness and prosperity for those who live on this land.

Regarding the question of nationality and residence, he said that there were no difficulties, but he did not ignore the presence of problems which we were trying to overcome through the new nationality law which will lay down conditions that will help the authorities concerned to facilitate the granting of Kuwaiti nationality to those who are entitled to it. He added that all necessary conditions and rules must be observed for the new law to overcome many problems. This proposed law, he said, was the result of a comprehensive and thorough study, it will be put before the cabinet in the near future for discussion. The nationality committee has taken into consideration all questions and would look into the many applications for nationality, within rules and conditions that take into consideration Kuwait's national and nationalist interest.

Replying to a question about the condition of Iraqis working in Kuwait, his highness said that they were facing no difficulties; their situation was excellent. Regarding the progress of work in the Kuwaiti-Iraqi joint committees, he said that progress was very good; nothing has obstructed their work. He expected good and defined results in the near future.

Regarding some development issues in some Gulf areas, which Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] had pointed out at the Arab economists conference in Baghdad recently, the heir apparent and prime minister said it was necessary to have coordination; this is what we are always engaged in with the Arabian Gulf states; we are concerned not to give appreciable or tangible presence in the area save for its sons; we study the projects which are to be built in these states and how useful these are from the economic and national points of view.

Regarding his coming visit to the Gulf states, he said that the Gulf is a vital and important area in the world; we must coordinate with the officials of the area regarding the present and the future of the Gulf. His tour, he added, must also aim at the unity of the Gulf, at resolving passing differences and at strengthening bilateral relations and coordinating cooperation.

Regarding the activity of certain groups in the Gulf region, his highness said we do not permit the emergence of any kind of formation of blocs or any action which is not decided by the authorities concerned. We intervene in such activity so as to stop it.

Regarding the Lebanese situation, he said that Kuwait is exerting strenuous effort so as to consolidate the legitimate authority in Lebanon, and implement the recommendations of the Bayt ad-Din conference which reached bases for the new action to bring about full stability in Lebanon and to restore harmony to it.

Commenting on the agreement which has been signed between Iraq and Syria, his highness said: I bless the Iraqi-Syrian agreement, since any Arab agreement will bring good to all the Arab countries. The Arabs are awaiting the Baghdad summit; we hope that we shall reach an understanding which will restore to Arab solidarity its natural form and to the Arab ranks its strength and firmness.

Concluding, his highness expressed his admiration for Iraq, its president, government and people, for calling the Arab summit conference.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPERS COMMENT ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD021040Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0640 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Today's Saudi papers prominently feature the Arab summit conference which will open in Baghdad today and are unanimous about the importance of this conference at this critical phase which the Arab nation is experiencing.

The papers prominently publish the results of the Arab foreign ministers' conference, the foremost of which was the reaching of agreement on unified Arab strategy and the continuation of support for the confrontation states.

In their comments today, the papers deal with the news about the Baghdad summit meetings. AL-BILAD says that this conference is being held at a time when the Arab world needs to put an end to the deterioration in Arab relations and to stand firmly in the face of challenges.

AN-NADWAH says that the Baghdad conference is considered the most serious conference of its kind in the contemporary Arab (?countries) because its results will have a great impact on the Arab history in the future and for many long years.

Referring to yesterday's meetings of the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad, the paper states that the conference succeeded in drawing up a unified strategy for Arab action, supporting and strengthening the steadfastness and confrontation states and endeavoring to revive the eastern front. AN-NADWAH adds that the historic responsibility requires from Arab presidents and kings that their decision in this respect be decisive and binding and prohibit any Arab deviation from the nation's unanimity--a decision which must at the same time be aimed at preserving the nation's unity and absolute insistence on all its rights.

Under the headline: "The Baghdad Conference--between Challenges and Hopes," AL-JAZIRAH states that the conference is being convened under gloomy circumstances because it is confronting a number of challenges from the enemy who wants peace that would guarantee all his rights while ignoring the rights of the Arabs and the Palestinians in the stolen homeland and declares that he will continue to expand his settlements on the West Bank and that Jerusalem will be the capital of the state of Israel.

The paper adds that the Israeli enemy is very anxious to be the main force in the Middle East region because he is aware that his existence is founded on aggression and that he must have a force that would protect his aggression.

AL-JAZIRAH called on the Baghdad summit conference to face the enemy's challenges and all foreign challenges with firm determination, a decisive stand and a constructive fraternal solidarity and to bury forever the peripheral differences and remove all causes of weakness, division and dispute in the Arab world.

Under the headline: "An Open Letter to the Nation," AR-RIYADH said in its editorial that there are priorities before the Baghdad summit, the foremost of which are unity, solidarity, cohesion and the confrontation of the Zionist threat which has been knocking on the doors for the past 30 years and is preparing to pounce on the nation when the opportunity arises. The paper says that the enemy is determined to open a gap in the solid Arab wall and that nothing can fill the gap except the decisive determination expected by the nation. AR-RIYADH calls on Arab presidents and leaders to forget the past with all its dimensions, shake hands and discuss the working paper drawn up by the Arab foreign ministers. The paper emphasizes that the meeting of the Baghdad summit is the best proof and greatest affirmation that the new strategy cannot be achieved except through solidarity. It adds: Let your conference be the beginning of a new Arab future and let each of you place a brick in its lofty edifice.

YEMEN--PDRY

ASSEMBLY PASSES AMENDED CONSTITUTION

LD012134Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] The People's Supreme Assembly has issued the following press statement on the extraordinary session it held this morning with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the assembly, in the chair.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, chaired the extraordinary session of the assembly, which discussed and passed the draft amended constitution.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the extensive discussions held by the local people's councils and the political cadres, mass organizations and Council of Ministers.

The report was discussed from the aspect of amendments, including an item on achievements in the economic, political, social and cultural fields with the objective of expanding the mass base and the active involvement of the people in exercising the administration of the authority of the state as an expression of democratic [word indistinct].

The report submitted by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad says that the constitution is the basic document for the regulation of the various aspects of the life of society and state and it is the basic law which interprets the essence of the party's program and [words indistinct] the authority of the state and its precise rules and regulations governing the activities of all government institutions and their interrelationship.

It also lays down principles governing the economic and social activities and privileges and rights of citizens and their organizations.

The constitution is a living, continuous foundation on which depends all the rules, regulations, laws and measures of the state, which provide [words indistinct] for the tasks of the democratic national revolution. It is a foundation of legitimacy for the activities of the organs of the authority of the central and local government and also the prime authority for the control and establishment of the legitimacy of the work and conduct of organizations and individuals.

The report gives the following as reasons for amending the constitution.

1. The establishment of the YSP is the central issue requiring the amendment of the constitution, since the constitutional principles are linked [word indistinct] to the party and the political [word indistinct] of the democratic national regime and the regulation of the relationship between the party and state on the basis that the party is the guide and director of the state and society. The party defines the general principles for the development of the society and the country's domestic and foreign policy guidelines.

2. The affirmation of the Yemeni national issue in the constitution, embodying the struggle for the accomplishment of the objectives of the strategy of the Yemeni revolution in one of the articles of the constitution. This is required by the current stage of the struggle of our people to reunite our Yemeni homeland. On this basis (?there shall be) an amendment affirming in a major constitutional, principled form, the unity of the Yemeni people and the integrity of the Yemeni homeland. Yemeni citizenship is one. The struggle for the realization of a unified democratic Yemen is a central issue and one of the principal objectives of the PDRY.

3. Affirmation of our pan-Arab national stand, which considers Democratic Yemen part of the Arab people. It stands for the realization of democratic Arab unity with its progressive prospects.

4. Affirmation of the internationalist stand of our revolution, which considers Democratic Yemen part of the world revolutionary movement and their [word indistinct] forces and the promotion of the principal scheme of our foreign policy on all planes.

All the observations and amendments put forward by the Council of Ministers and the material discussed by the local people's councils and leadership cadres, as well as the observations, views and proposals of the members of the Council of Ministers were then read.

After the report of the Council of Ministers was heard, members were given the floor. The members made serious and useful contributions covering all the chapters of the constitution and the amendments.

The assembly then set up an ad hoc committee to study the observations and proposals. (?After) replies and explanations, the assembly approved unanimously the draft amended constitution and declared it the permanent constitution of the PDRY.

YEMEN--YAR

SAN'A' RADIO REPORTS ARREST OF PDRY SABOTEURS

JN012051Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Our brave armed forces today managed to arrest a number of saboteurs who had been sent by the criminal, agent gang in the southern part of the homeland and captured the vehicles, a large quantity of arms, ammunition, explosives and radio sets these agent saboteurs had with them. Our armed forces also found on them a number of important documents.

It is worth noting that honest tribesmen and citizens in the border area inside our northern part, into which the saboteurs infiltrated, cooperated with the brave men of our armed forces in chasing and capturing these saboteurs and their possessions.

The arrest today of this group of saboteurs and agents sent by Aden for acts of sabotage inside our territory and for plotting against the sons of our people is a new indication that the criminal gang holding power in the southern part of the homeland continues to (?send) saboteurs and sabotage tools to our beloved part of the homeland in an attempt to enmesh our country and people in a war that will benefit only the enemies of our homeland and nation.

COURT TRIES DEFENDANTS OF ABORTIVE COUP

JN012058Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] The Supreme State Security Court this morning held its first session under Justice Ghalib 'Abdallah Rajih, the president of the court, to try the second group of the agent coup clique, traitorous to its homeland and people since it tried to carry out an abortive coup on the morning of 15 October 1978.

The public prosecution was represented by brother Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, the public prosecutor and the chairman of the Central Bureau of National Security, who read the statement of prosecution against the following defendants: 'Isa Muhammad Zayd al-Qadasi, Salim Muhammad as-Saqqaf, Muhammad Ahmad Ibrahim Matar, 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad Muqbil al-Qubati, Ahmad Sayf Muqbil as-Sajidi, Muhammad Mushin Sa'id al-Hajjaji, 'Abd al-Karim Nasir al-Mahuti, 'Ali Muhammad Badr Sanadani, Nasir Muhammad Nur al-Yafi'i, Man'i Yahya Sa'id Hassan, Husayn 'Abd al-Bari Ahmad (?Malhadi), 'Ali Salih Husayn Naji (?Ghassani), and Muthanna Hani Bajis Rassani.

The public prosecutor faced the defendants with several charges. Most prominent of these charges is the crime of high treason, belonging to an organization which is banned in our country and contacting foreign sides.

The prosecution statement says these defendants are a clique with evil leanings who acted in a lowly manner for the interest of a foreign side to carry out a coup attempt against the legitimate authority established according to the constitution.

The public prosecutor explained that their attempt could have led to the destruction of all the gains of our people and the achievements of the immortal 26 September revolution.

The public prosecutor pointed out that the defendants held many meetings to implement their plot and formed several groups to carry out acts of assassination and kidnaping against state officials, religious leaders, tribal chieftains and innocent citizens, using in this a large quantity of weapons, some with silencers and some without, as well as instruments of murder, destruction and ruin which they received from these foreign sides.

The public prosecutor said that the defendants coordinated with criminal Mujahid (?al-Kuhali) and gave him huge amounts of money and explosive charges to carry out several criminal acts in several northern areas.

The public prosecutor asked the court to inflict the maximum penalties against these criminal defendants in accordance with the Book of God and the tolerant Islamic religion and in accordance with the legal points explained by the public prosecution statement.

Following this, the president of the court asked four defendants several questions. The defendants answered the questions. The answers of each defendant included admitting the charges levelled against them in the bill of indictment. All the defendants admitted contacting a foreign country and receiving from it huge amounts of money and weapons with and without silencers and explosive charges through the representatives of this country in San'a'.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBER DEPRIVED OF IMMUNITY

JN011352Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] The speaker of the People's Constituent Assembly has issued the following decision:

1. Assembly member 'Abd as-Salam Muqbil al-Qubadi shall be deprived of immunity because of his crime against the people and treason against the homeland.

2. This decision shall go into effect as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued at the People's Constituent Assembly Bureau on 1 November 1978.

[Signed] Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Ghani al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the People's Constituent Assembly.

CAIRO PRESS CRITICAL OF BAGHDAD SUMMIT

27 Oct AL-AHRAM Comment

LD011441Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 27 Oct 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[By 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal]

[Excerpts] Suddenly the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has emerged from the confines of its party regionalism to call for a summit meeting to be held in Baghdad.

The regime has sent out invitations to the conference while aware that all the Arabs fully realize Iraq's role in the area. Iraq has remained detached from every Arab action to the point that sometimes and at certain stages of the Arab struggle it has collaborated against the Arabs.

For 30 years Iraq took no part in the war against Israel except for a token manner that was no more than stageacting intended to establish its presence without really trying to throw in its weight or exploit its potential.

Despite all the facts known about the Iraqi Ba'th Party in the Arab arena, today we find it trying to play a role not in the interest of the Arabs but of the Iraqi Ba'th Party.

We have no objection to any Arab meeting at any level, but when the objectives of such a meeting are suspect we must draw attention to it so that the mistakes which the Arabs have constantly been making without heeding their serious consequences will not be repeated and so that they will not pay heavily for rectifying them.

When the Arabs--including ourselves--look back at the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict they can see the grave mistakes we have committed in managing this struggle and the great opportunities we have missed because we were not clever enough to exploit them. To this day we have not learned that fervor, slogans or rhetoric alone cannot restore a single inch of the occupied Arab territories or any of the legitimate Arab rights.

Certainly the policy which the Arabs have been pursuing for the past 30 years has been wrong, unaware of the implications of the struggle and incapable of understanding international changes and developments. Meanwhile, Israel has been drawing up its policy while fully understanding the Arab mentality. Consequently, we have been losing all the time and Israel has been winning all the time.

Unfortunately we have not viewed the Arab-Israeli conflict from a wide angle, namely Arab national interests. Instead, every regime has viewed it on the basis of its own interests. Despite all that has been said about Arab solidarity, to the majority of Arab regimes it has meant the means by which this or that regime is able to stay in power.

Perhaps it would be useful to ask about the secret behind the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's call for an Arab summit conference.

The reason is obvious and is not a secret to any of the Arab countries. The Iraqi regime cannot find a friend for itself in the area. It is aware that the present peace tide will extend to Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians despite all the antipeace campaigns by the rejectionist states. Therefore, it is aware that it will eventually find itself entirely outside the Arab arena, something that will inevitably spell danger to it especially if the situation with respect to Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians stabilizes.

Therefore, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime had to move in order to involve Jordan, Syria and the Palestinian in the policy of rejection because such involvement could benefit Iraq.

If we try to understand the task of the proposed summit conference in Baghdad we find that it is no more than to increase financial aid to the confrontation states and support the policy advocated by the rejectionists, namely the continuation of war against Israel.

Perhaps it is also useful, before discussing the attitude of the various countries that have agreed to attend the conference, to concentrate on the attitude of Syria in particular.

Despite the present flirtation between Baghdad and Damascus and the decisions to open the borders between the two countries and the air space for each other's planes as well as the visits they are exchanging, we would like to ask: Is the Syrian Ba'thist regime ready to be publicly committed to the policy of war against Isreael?

We know, and the world knows, that among the basic differences between the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and the Syrian Ba'thist regime is their attitude toward Security Council Resolution 242. Iraq refuses to recognize this resolution and calls on Syria to withdraw its recognition because Iraq sees its acceptance as accepting defeat and peace.

The second reason is the Rabat summit resolutions, which were based on the implementation of a policy leading to peace and restoring all the territories from which Israel withdraws. While Syria approved these resolutions Iraq rejected and condemned them.

Is Syria ready to declare its denunciation of the Rabat resolutions and declare that there is no solution to the Palestinian problem except war?

The third reason is that despite all the attempts made in the past to revive and strengthen the northern front, Iraq refused to do this and created obstacles to its revival, despite the fact that Iraq is a major party to it.

Now Iraq wants to dispatch its forces to Syria in order to stand on its borders as a means of reviving and activating the northern front. Is Syria willing to accept the entry of Iraqi forces and their deployment on its borders?

Now let us move on to discuss the policies of the various countries that have agreed to attend the conference. These can be divided into different groups, each with its own motives for attending.

Before discussing this division, we would like to make note of a certain attitude because of its wisdom and manliness; the attitude of President Jafar Numayri.

Following the signing of the Camp David agreements President Numayri declared that he has asked the Sudanese constitutional institutions to study the agreement thoroughly before Sudan gives its opinion. Following his return from his visit to the United States and Europe, President Numayri stopped in Cairo, met with President Anwar as-Sadat and listened to his views. Both presidents discussed the situation from all aspects.

Following his return to Khartoum President Numayri heard the views of the constitutional institutions on the agreement and eventually declared Sudan's support for it.

President Numayri also declared Sudan's acceptance of Baghdad's invitation to the summit, although he expressed his doubts about the success of the conference in the manner proposed.

Let us now go back to discussing the reasons behind the Arab countries' agreement to go to the Baghdad conference:

The motives of the rejectionist group are well known and its objectives are not new. It is going in order to indulge in a campaign of vituperation and abuse that will only betray the impotence of its members and their inability to do anything of value in the Arab or the international arena.

The strange thing is that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi convened a seminar in Tripoli to which he invited a number of leading U.S. intellectuals. The seminar cost a million dollars. When I asked one of those who accepted the invitation about the reason for the seminar, he said: This was an attempt by Al-Qadhdhafi to improve his image among the Americans.

How does this reconcile with the policy is pursuing?

On the other hand, it was announced in Amman that King Husayn is trying to improve relations between Al-Qadhdhafi and the shah.

Why, and at this particular time?

I do not think I need to answer this question because every Arab citizen can easily judge Al-Qadhdhafi.

The second group going to the conference is going to buy the silence of the rejectionist states. They are acting in accordance with the proverb: Stay away from evil and be happy.

They will add nothing to the conference except for the fact that they will increase the sums they will have to pay under the slogan of supporting the confrontation states.

The third group is going just as an "additional number." This group has nothing to gain from the conference and will go only to establish its presence and so that its delegates will appear in photographs and their names will be reported in the press.

In addition to these groups there remains the PLO, which, although considered part of the rejectionist group, has a somewhat different situation.

Inside the PLO there is a faction that supports the Syrian Ba'th Party and another that supports the Iraqi Ba'th Party. Despite the pretensions of burying the hatchet between the two factions, this is only superficial and transient.

Therefore, how will the PLO delegation behave and which of its many factions will impose its policy?

To answer this question I quote a statement by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, to a Kuwaiti newspaper. He said: The Baghdad summit will lead to nothing because there is no common denominator on which the Arab countries can agree. Even the Palestinian problem does not constitute a minimum common denominator.

The question now is: In whose name will Yasir 'Arafat speak inside the conference? Is it in the name of Zuhayr Muhsin, leader of the Syrian faction in the PLO, or Sabri al-Banna, leader of the Iraqi faction, or George Habash, Ahmad Jibril and the others who lead the pro-Soviet factions?

Whatever line Yasir 'Arafat pursues, how will the various regimes attending the Baghdad conference view this line?

Is the policy of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and of the Gulf states toward the problem as a whole compatible with the policy of the rejectionist states, that is the policy of Al-Qadhdhafi, Boumediene and the PDRY?

Is Iraq's policy and its views, despite what is happening now, in concord and harmony with Syria's policy?

Are the views of King Husayn and Lebanon the same as those of Syria?

If we do back to the issue of war and peace we will find that the Baghdad conference has no choice but to prepare for war and to set up the northern front. What will be the position of the Syrian army in this case? Will it enter the battle from southern Lebanon? I do not think it is capable of doing so militarily or geographically. In order to be able to place its forces on the Israeli borders will it draw its forces from Lebanon? It will be compelled to do so because most of its forces are in Lebanon, fighting the Lebanese people. It is incapable of fighting Lebanon and Israel simultaneously. Will President al-Asad be able to withdraw his forces from Lebanon in order to strengthen the northern front in preparation for the battle with Israel?

All these facts are clear to everybody, especially to those who sent out the invitations to the conference and those who were compelled to accept the invitations.

Proponents of the conference--especially those who have an interest in convening it--can only try to achieve some selfish gains and, in the meantime, involve the elements opposed to them inside the conference in situations from which they cannot retreat.

Let the conference meet for it will definitely not lead to anything significant or anything that will affect the area. Egypt will continue on its path to achieve peace for itself and for the others. The difference is that they do not know what they want, while we do; they are incapable of achieving anything, while we are capable of achieving everything.

Conference Motives Questioned

NC020926Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The three Cairo dailies refer this morning to the decision by Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad. Riyad has flown to Baghdad to participate in the meetings of the summit conference caused by the Iraqi Government. The summit will begin today.

The Cairo dailies report that the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad has failed to agree on the agenda of the Baghdad summit conference and that this failure is now threatening the postponement of the opening of the conference today.

AL-AHRAM asks: What do we expect from the Baghdad conference and what are the anticipated steps along the path of Arab action? Answering these questions, the paper says: If the answers to these questions are obvious, then the most important national aim of this meeting must be a return to reason. The calculations must be revised and the gap, which the rejectionist bloc has opened, must be closed. All analysts agree that only Israel benefits from this gap. Israel is exploiting this gap to tamper with facts. It refers to this gap at the negotiations table and uses it as a strategic argument to go back on the rights of the West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza. This behooves the Arab leaders to insure that the main item on the agenda should be the problem of those who open gaps in the Arab position.

The paper points out that if the aim of the Baghdad meeting is to undermine the Egyptian move toward peace, as some say, weaken Cairo's position in confronting Israel's ambitions and shake the position of the Egyptian negotiators--the world knows now why they are standing firm in Washington--if this is the aim, then we and others who lived every moment of the previous summit meetings, beginning with the first summit in Cairo in January 1964 and ending with the last summit in Rabat in October 1974, can tell that the Baghdad meeting will result in one of three things:

1. The conference may follow the path of moderation, logic and understanding of all dangers and contradictions surrounding the Arab nation. Motivated by national feelings and the desire to safeguard the safety of the Arab nation and its unity, the conference would then decide to make a tour of Arab detente. Such a tour would take into consideration the surroundings conditions and the facts, variables and implications of the age to achieve a unified Arab stand that would very strongly support the experiment of peaceful settlement to regain the Arab territories. The deviation of one or two states from Arab unanimity would not have much effect on this decision.

2. The Baghdad conference may turn into blocs, axes and fronts. The Arab arena would then become more dilapidated and divided. The complex of guilt would continue to haunt this conference for generations whenever the Arab nation treads the path of pain.

3. The Baghdad conference may reach a formula for Arab action which would remind us of Iraq's position at the Rabat conference. Iraq is the state which called for the Baghdad meeting.

The paper says: We single out Iraq because it is the state which called for the Baghdad meeting and because its position on the collective Arab responsibility at the Rabat summit was strange. We are now discussing this position in a neutral and objective manner, devoid of any defamation, accusation or the issuance of any sentences. Because we are advocates of unity and unification, our object is to remind the summit leaders of something which, we believe, the participants in the Baghdad meeting are not unaware of. This is that the political equations under the present conditions behoove the conferees in Baghdad to make their calculations accurately and cautiously and take into consideration the facts of the age and their dangers. A simple error in the calculations might lead to destructive dangers and complicated situations that might ensnare all of us in the net of problems, cries and stagnation for 30 more years.

AL-AKHBAR: Moscow Planned Conference

NC0209102Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 November--Commenting on the Arab foreign ministers conference now in session in Baghdad and the summit conference which is planned for tomorrow, AL-AKHBAR today says: What is happening in Baghdad is nothing but a play which has been written and planned by Moscow.

Moscow issued the directives, or rather the orders, and the impossible happened: Al-Asad went to Baghdad to meet with Al-Bakr and slogans of Arab solidarity, joint Arab action and elimination of bilateral differences have been raised.

AL-AKHBAR says: These slogans have deceived some Arabs who are not subservient to the Soviet Union. They agreed to take roles in this play. Their participation in this theatrical role has made them say unfavorable things. The paper adds: Moscow's first and last aim behind this play is to undermine the cause of peace and defame Egypt's efforts for peace. Moscow is excused because the road to peace has done away with all the tools it was using to bargain with the Arab cause and has destroyed all its ambitions in the Middle East.

The paper emphasizes that the petroleum states, which can pay and which have been deceived by the slogans of the Baghdad plan, will discover that they have fallen in the trap laid for them under the straw and that they have been invited to the Baghdad conference to pay billions for those who are protected by Moscow and work for communist subservience.

AL-AKHBAR says that the play will end when Saddam Husayn flies to Moscow to explain the result to those who wrote and drew up the plan. It can only be the familiar result of heaping abuse, accusations and other trivialities against Egypt.

CHIEF DELEGATE TO WASHINGTON TALKS INTERVIEWED

NC012205Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2117 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Interview with Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian defense minister and leader of the delegation to the Washington talks; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Israeli side has quoted Moshe Dayan as saying that an agreement will be reached in the near future. The U.S. side quoted George Sherman as saying that he does not disagree with Dayan on this. What is the opinion of the Egyptian delegation?

[Answer] Actually, many points have been settled but there are still some points, particularly those related to the annexes attached to the agreement, which require discussion. A precise date cannot be fixed.

[Question] After 10 days of discussions, your excellency told the radio team that the discussions had achieved a not insignificant progress. Now, after 20 days of discussions, could it be said that we have achieved more progress or that we have actually reached the end of the line?

[Answer] Actually, the treaty includes many details. These details pertain to the drafting of the articles of the treaty and the annexes. This is the reason the discussions have lasted so long. There were many points of disagreement which were overcome. There are other points which need discussion. This is the reason for the continuous successive meetings between the Egyptian side and the U.S. side and between the U.S. and the Israeli side, and for the trilateral meetings. This explains the amount of work which must be done to achieve the suitable formula.

[Question] Is it possible to define the remaining points of disagreement?

[Answer] There are basic points. There is the question of the link between the comprehensive solution and the Sinai agreement. I consider this a fundamental point. There are also other points (?which I will not refer to) until they are discussed.

[Question] Despite the fact that full agreement has been reached on most military matters, it is noticed that the military meetings are continuing between the Egyptian and Israeli sides. What are your comments on this?

[Answer] An agreement on the withdrawal, or more precisely on the military aspect, requires detailed discussions. There are different views on some points. The meetings are continuing in order to reach a final formula. Naturally, this requires some time.

[Question] A U.S. military envoy will go to Israel on Sunday to survey the locations of the two airbases the United States will build for Israel. During the negotiations, has the Egyptian delegation felt that Israel is deliberately obstructing the discussions in order to obtain the largest possible amount of U.S. aid?

[Answer] Naturally, this point does not enter [words indistinct] but the discussions might have been delayed a little as a result of raising the question of expanding the settlements. The negotiations were delayed a little. The delegation was about to go to Egypt for consultations in Cairo. His excellency the president responded to the request of President Carter to keep the delegation here. As a result, the discussions were resumed.

[Question] This is a question regarding the petroleum problem. Does the return of the Egyptian petroleum experts mean that there has been a final agreement on the problem of petroleum?

[Answer] Actually, the request for petroleum experts to come to Washington to hold discussions with the Egyptian delegation on the details of the oil wells in Sinai has no connection with the negotiations, because the question of Egypt's sovereignty over the petroleum is not subject to debate. The experts came to hold consultations with the Egyptian delegation within the context of handing over the military and civilian establishments in Sinai.

[Question] Is there any connection between the stages of withdrawal and the stages of exchanging diplomatic relations?

[Answer] Naturally, there is a connection between the two issues. I imagine that after the phased withdrawal, these relations will develop on the political and economic levels.

[Question] Has there been any talk about nuclear weapons at any stage of the discussions?

[Answer] There has been a special item on specifying weapons. It deals with specifying the size of the weapons and forces but it was decided absolutely not to mention this in the treaty, because during the development of relations between the two countries this will be subject to detailed discussion in the future.

[Question] This means that we can say that the question of nuclear weapons was not raised during the discussions?

[Answer] This question was not raised at the discussions.

[Question] Thank you.

CAIRO REPORTS DELEGATION MEETING WITH VANCE

NC012033Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance this evening met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Egyptian delegation members Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan and Dr Usamah al-Baz.

After the meeting Dr al-Baz stated that the talks were constructive and useful. He said that progress is continuing, but some points of disagreement remain.

MENA Account

NC012100Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2027 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Washington, 1 November--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today met with the Israeli delegation led by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an attempt to resolve the differences on fundamental issues which obstruct a successful conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace discussions in progress since 12 October.

Following a 1 hour and 25 minute meeting which Cyrus Vance held with the Egyptian delegation, Dr Usamah al-Baz, the first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, told reporters that the delegation reviewed with Vance the progress made at the discussions so far. Al-Baz described this meeting as very constructive and useful. He added: We have reviewed many parts of the peace draft and the two annexes. Al-Baz further said: The discussions are making slow progress toward narrowing the gaps because disagreements on certain matters remain unresolved.

Asked whether he expected the treaty to be signed soon, Al-Baz said: Yes.

The meeting with Vance was chaired by Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs. The Egyptian delegation included Al-Baz, Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan and Wafiq Husni, chief of the Economic Department of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR OIL PROSPECTING IN SINAI

NC011217Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 November--MENA has learned that a new contract has been signed between the petroleum authority and an international oil company, under which the company will carry out oil prospecting and exploitation in an area near the town of At-Tur called Al-Qa' plain.

The company has promised to spend $50 million on oil prospecting and exploration in this area over a period of 9 years, to begin when the People's Assembly approves the contract.

This is the 50th contract signed between the petroleum authority and international companies.

PRESIDENT AL-BAKR TO HEAD SUMMIT DELEGATION

JN021025Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--The formation of Iraq's delegation to the Arab summit conference was announced today.

The delegation is headed by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and includes Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC member and interior minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member; 'Adnan Husayn, RCC member and planning minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Jamali, foreign minister under secretary.

SADDAM HUSAYN HOLDS TALKS WITH PDRY LEADER

JN011809Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November--Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, met tonight with President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the PDRY.

During the meeting, which was held at the residence of President Nasir, a discussion was held on the current Arab situation and its developments as well as on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in the service of the Arab cause.

President Nasir arrived in Baghdad earlier tonight to participate in the Arab summit conference opening tomorrow.

YAR DIPLOMATS REPORTEDLY SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC020920Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0843 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 2 November--The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that Muhammad Sayf Naji and 'Abd al-Hamid Tarbush, cultural and press attaches respectively at the YAR Embassy in Kuwait, have arrived in Baghdad and asked for political asylum in Iraq.

A Kuwaiti newspaper yesterday reported that the two diplomats had disappeared from the YAR Embassy and left Kuwait for an unidentified destination in the wake of the recent abortive coup attempt in San'a'.

OFFICIAL SOURCE ENDORSES EASTERN FRONT CONCEPT

JN020811Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[By correspondent Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Text] Baghdad--On Jordan's joining Iraq and Syria in the eastern front, an official Jordanian source has stated: "We consider ourselves part of the eastern front. We call on fraternal countries to support and strengthen this front."

MEETING HELD WITH PALESTINIAN DELEGATION IN BAGHDAD

JN020807Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[Text] The Jordanian and Palestinian delegations held side meetings at the conference to discuss issues submitted at the Arab foreign ministers conference.

AD-DUSTUR has learned that Jordan also held contacts with the Arab countries and informed them about the contents of the Jordanian questions and the U.S. answers concerning participation in the peace efforts on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT 'ARAFAT'S VISIT DISCLAIMED

JN020822Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[Text] A responsible Jordanian source has stated that Jordan has not been officially notified about Yasir 'Arafat's visit. Nevertheless, Jordan welcomes any visit by any Arab delegation or any Arab.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT

JN020905Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AD-DUSTUR says it is premature to anticipate the outcome of the Baghdad summit to be held in the Iraqi capital today.

The news which seeped from the Arab foreign ministers meetings yesterday indicates there are differences of opinion among Arab delegations on how to deal with Egypt now that it has chosen the road of a separate peace with Israel and on how to confront the Camp David consequences and the dangers of the next stage.

While it is natural that the delegations begin their discussions from their previously well-known positions on the As-Sadat initiative and the Camp David agreements, it would not be natural if every party continues to stick to its known position without relinquishing it. The main objective of the Baghdad conference is to reach a common platform from which Arab unified action will be launched with the support and participation of all.

We have repeatedly stated that reconciliation between Egypt and Israel will create a new equation and situation in the Middle East conflict which cannot be remedied by using old methods.

Therefore, Arab leaders must carry out a new and objective assessment of the current situation, taking into consideration not only the strategic changes which will affect the balance of powers but the eventualities of their development in the future and how to oppose and confront these eventualities at all levels.

SARKIS CONTACTS LEADERS TO CONSOLIDATE CEASE-FIRE

TA01156Y Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpt] Beirut, 1 Nov (AFP)--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis personally contacted leaders of the various forces last night to ask them to consolidate the oft-violated ceasefire before his departure for the Arab summit conference opening in Baghdad tomorrow, informed sources said today.

More friction threatened when Armenian Christians appealed today for a strike of Armenian shop-keepers to protest against alleged extortion by the conservative Lebanese milita, which is composed mainly of Maronite Christians.

Disturbances broke out recently on the eastern outskirts of the capital between Armenians and Maronites. The latter were angered over the refusal of Armenians to join in recent fighting against Syrian troops of the Arab League truce force.

Armenians meanwhile are bitter over civilian casualties suffered during the fighting in which they were not involved.

BUTRUS RETURNS FROM PARIS, ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Army Commander Returns

NC011715Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] A short while ago, Defense and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus arrived at Beirut airport from Paris. In Paris, he held talks with the French foreign and defense ministers.

Army commander Gen Victor Khuri also arrived from France via Athens.

Upon arriving, Minister Butrus said: I had the opportunity to make contacts and hold talks with French officials concerning military and political matters.

Butrus Comments on Visit

NC011950Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Upon his return from France, Minister Butrus said at the airport that the visit gave him the opportunity to make contacts and hold talks with French officials concerning military and political matters.

Minister Butrus added: The talks were very useful because they helped me form a clearer idea of subjects of interest to us at this delicate time. He went on to say: I also exploited the visit to make preparations for the visit of his excellency the president of the Republic to France at the end of this month. It will be working a working visit and we have decided that it will be a relatively short one. During this visit, his excellency will be able to respond to an old invitation he had received from the French president and to hold beneficial talks during these delicate circumstance. As for my impressions, I can sum them up thus:

1. Friendly foreign countries, foremost among which is France, are interested in Lebanon's independence, stability and sovereignty and the prevalence of security therein in a final and absolute manner.

2. Foreigners and friends and those who are closest to us cannot take our place when it comes to managing our affairs. They can, however, help us in arranging those affairs; which is to say we must, in the first place, arrange our own affairs and draw up our own ideas and then request others, be they Arab brothers or foreign friends, to help us achieve our aspired goals.

Butrus, Khuri See Sarkis

NC011832Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At 1900, his excellency the president of the Republic, Ilyas Sarkis, received Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus and army commander Gen Victor Khuri, on the occasion of their return this evening from Paris.

Paris Reports Attack on Butrus

TA021120Y Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, 2 Nov (AFP)--Lebanese Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus miraculously escaped death today when rebel Lebanese soldiers attacked his car a few dozen metres (yards) from his house, a reliable source said.

The ministers's car was hit by bursts of automatic weapons fire.

One member of his military escort was killed, the source said, and others were wounded or kidnapped. They were in two Range-Rover vehicles accompaying Mr Butrus to the Presidential Palace to go with President Ilyas Sarkis to the Arab summit conference in Baghdad today.

The attackers were said to be members of the "revolutionary Lebanese army," partisans of Captain Samir al-Ashqar whom military police killed yesterday while trying to capture him. He had fought on the side of the Christian conservative militia in the civil war and was recently ordered to be court martialled.

President Sarkis delayed his departure for the Iraqi capital.

The source said all three vehicles in the minister's motorcade came under a hail of bullets.

Captain al-Ashqar had been hunted for months in connection with a clash last February between Syrian troops and Lebanese soldiers at the latters' barracks in Fayadieh outside Beirut. That was one of the incidents that triggered the recurrent outbursts of hostilities between the mainly Syrian Arab dissuasion force and the conservative militia.

Beirut Radio Reports on Attack

NC021114Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis, accomapnied by Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, left Beirut for Baghdad at 1240 today to attend the Arab summit conference to be held in the Iraqi capital later today.

President Sarkis was seen off by senior state civil and military officials. The departure of the official delegation was delayed because of an incident in which fire was opened on the motorcade of Minister Butrus this morning as he was about to leave his home in Al-Ashrafiyah. Minister Butrus was not wounded in the attack. Some military men assigned to guard him were wounded. Some of the attackers were also wounded. The army command will issue a statement on the incident later today.

VOL REPORTS KILLING OF CAPTAIN AL-ASHQAR

NC011236Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] An army force this morning stormed the residence of army Capt Samir al-Ashqar in Qurnat Shahwan in an attempt to arrest him. Intense firing was heard in the area. It later transpired that Captain al-Ashqar was critically wounded and later died.

Initial reports say also that army Lt Salim Khuryati and 12 others have been apprehended.

Sham'un On Officer's Death

NC011926Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the killing of Lebanese officer Samir al-Ashqar, former President Camille Sham'un said: The killing of a young officer is neither a simple nor an easy matter, particularly if the action is committed by responsible official authorities. I cannot say anything final about this matter before I know why the officer was prosecuted, why he was killed and whether it was possible to avoid his death. I also must know the circumstances of the incident. Camille Sham'un added: My comments will depend (?on the circumstances) of the incident. I will not raise this issue before learning its implications.

Sham'un was told: Some newspapers reported that Syria told Prime Minister al-Huss that it is in no hurry to withdraw the [Palestinian Army] Hittin and Al-Yarmuk Brigades and that their presence constitutes no problem because their elements act on the orders of the Syrian Army. What is your comment on this?

Former president Sham'un said: It is my view that that constitutes a big problem. I said that from the beginning. The use of the Palestine Liberation Army by Syria is an international provocation aimed at rekindling the war between Lebanese and Palestinians. If the Palestinians kept quiet in the past period, the credit does not go to Syrian authorities, because those authorities want to ignite the war between Lebanese and Palestinians. They should have returned the Palestinian forces which entered Lebanon recently to Syria with utmost speed.

AL-HUSS HAS SERIES OF TALKS AT CONFERENCE

NC011403Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Since this morning the prime minister, Dr Salim al-Huss, had a series of meetings which included a meeting at 0930 with the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. At 1000 he met with the Libyan foreign minister, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. At 1030 his excellency the prime minister met with the Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

In the wake of this meeting Prime Minister al-Huss said: I received information from the Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Hammadi, concerning the state of affairs of the six-nation committee which was assigned to prepare the unified working paper to be submitted to the summit conference. He added: I discussed, in particular, the Lebanese problem and ways to deal with it in the context of conference discussions and other meetings.

The prime minister afterwards attended part of a closed session, which included the heads of delegations. After that meeting he met with the Saudi foreign minister, Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal and discussed all aspects of the Lebanese crisis with him.

At noon the prime minister visited the vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Council, Saddam Husayn, at the National Council headquarters and discussed, for about 1/2 an hour, all aspects of the Lebanese and Arab situation.

FATAH LEADER CALLS FOR UNDERSTANDING WITH CHRISTIANS

LD0110019Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Oct 78 p 18 LD

[Najib Salih undated Beirut interview with Fatah leader Abu Iyad]

[Text] Beirut--Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad--one of the most prominent leaders in the Fatah movement--told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: We are looking forward to meeting with all Christian leaders. We misunderstood former President Sulayman Franjiyah, who is considered the best guarantee for safeguarding the Arabism of Lebanon and for striking at all those who collaborate with Israel. He also said: The Soviet Union received a heavy blow from Egypt. It is a great friend of ours and the revolution will never abandon its friends, regardless of everything. We are against separate solutions. We believe that the Egyptian people will not accept the raising of the Israeli flag on their soil despite the fact that the head of the biggest Arab state concluded a treaty with our enemies in Israel and the United States.

Regarding his recent meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis, he said: There was no special occasion for the visit. We often meet with him, regardless of whether such meetings are reported or not, in order to discuss Lebanese-Palestinian relations. At the last meeting we discussed the outcome of the Bayt ad-Din conference and our positive attitude toward the conference resolutions. We told the president that we are in favor of any positive step to consolidate the integrity of Lebanon and restore life to normal. We hope that the Lebanese parties will honor their commitments, especially as Lebanon has become the center of the explosion since the Camp David conference.

Abu Iyad added: I believe that the Lebanese war must come to an end. All Lebanese can now reach a Lebanese-Lebanese political solution and a Lebanese-Palestinian solution so that Lebanon can overcome the plot of which it will be the target if no solutions are reached and the parties concerned do not change their attitudes. I am saying this sincerely and earnestly because I live in Lebanon, which has suffered more than any other country. If Lebanese refuse to resettle Palestinians in their land we refuse it as well. Therefore, we must agree on the objectives of preventing the resettlement of Palestinians. The Palestinian is homeless and will remain so when he is excluded from a settlement. There will always be a connection between the Middle East problem and Lebanon. That is not because we want it so but because of those who met at Camp David. We have three conditions in that regard:

First, a Lebanese-Lebanese solution in which agreement must be reached on common grounds. In my opinion that means the integrity of Lebanese territory and people, halting collaboration with the enemy and agreement on a formula for the future Lebanon as desired by Lebanese themselves.

Second, confirmation of Arab rights in regard to all matters concerning the problems of Lebanon, particularly security, maintaining the cease-fire and seeking a political solution. That is in addition to implementing the Bayt ad-Din resolutions in a manner safeguarding the interests of all concerned, including the PLO and Lebanon.

Third, from a Palestinian standpoint, we are prepared and ready to prove our good will toward what the Lebanese may agree upon by forgiving the errors of the past, working seriously with Lebanese authorities in order to implement the agreements and to resist all forms of resettlement [of Palestinians] provided that we have political freedom and freedom of speech in Lebanon because Lebanon enjoys an atmosphere of freedom.

Speaking about his meeting with Shaykh Amin-Jumayyil, Abu Iyad said: In fact I have known Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil since 1973, including during the dialog with the Phalangists in May 1976. Amin is an honest adversary. Although he may sometimes appear militant in his approach, to those who know him closely, he is not the type who makes sugar-coated statements while harboring evil. I met with him 2 months ago after some friends had mediated between us. My talks with him centered on the past stage with all its details: We discussed our mistakes and reviewed our stands. What is important about the last meeting is that he was frank and we agreed on many things. As for the things on which we disagreed, we postponed their discussion until next time. As Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil said, our meeting was successful and positive in the light of what we agreed upon. On this occasion I must say that our relations with the Christians in particular and the Maronites in general must be good because that would enable us to resist the conspiracy of which we are the target. The most important point is that Lebanon and Palestine are now the target of the coming conspiracy: Lebanon will be the scapegoat and the sacrifice at the next stage.

[Question] Will your meeting with Shaykh Amin lead to meetings with other Christian leaders?

[Answer] In fact, we might be in some way to blame for being unfair to former President Sulayman Franjiyah, because had we understood the man when he was in office, we would have avoided much of the problem. We could have saved a great deal [of trouble] before his son Toni Franjiyah was assassinated. During his recent visit to the Gulf states brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said: We respect the man--Franjiyah--and appreciate his stands.

We are looking forward to a meeting with him, especially after he adopted a clear attitude toward the Camp David accord. We hope to stand with him and cooperate with him in what he proposes. In regard to Lebanon, Franjiyah will remain a guarantee of Lebanon's Arabism and a safeguard against its alinement and cooperation with Israel. We have extended and we will continue to extend our hand to every Maronite and Christian personality in order to explain our attitude to the Lebanese and warn them against the dangers of the conspiracy threatening Lebanon. Such talks would help to thwart the conspiracy. I believe that Franjiyah will play a role in reuniting Lebanon, underlining its Arabism and solving outstanding questions.

Speaking about unity among Palestinian factions, Abu Iyad said: I can openly say that the unification we achieved is the greatest step we have taken so far. During the meetings between the PLO Executive Committee and the committee of general secretaries [of resistance organizations] an agreement was reached which will be put to the Central Council and later submitted to the Palestine National Council. The agreement will be the basis of action at the coming stage.

We assert to the world that unity will be accomplished on a sound and well-studied basis and that nothing will go wrong with it. It will be within the framework of the PLO and its military and political institutions.

Speaking about the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, he said: We welcome the rapprochement more than anybody else. We have always sought it because it will be the cornerstone of thwarting all the settlement plans in the area. We attach great importance to it. It is a good and positive step in isolating the Egyptian regime and restoring the balance of power after Egypt tried to opt out of the battle. It is with this spirit that we will go to the Baghdad summit conference. We will forget all past differences because past differences must not affect the future. We hope that the Baghdad conference will achieve for the Arabs and the Palestinian problem practical steps that will restore confidence in this nation and will strengthen the Arab spirit against the feeling of helplessness which the United States and Israel are constantly trying to spread through the proposed peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

We are confident that with good intentions and with the stand of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation the Arab situation will become extremely positive and others will suffer a setback.

Abu Iyad, number two in the Fatah movement, said: We as an organization consider ourselves to be on the best terms with the Soviet Union because our relations are founded on a firm basis and not subject to exploitation. The Soviets have suffered from ingratitude, particularly from Egypt. As for us, we are allies. We confirmed this during a Fatah delegation visit to Moscow 2 months ago. I believe that brother Abu 'Ammar's current visit is in order to discuss urgent current issues.

We affirm that our meetings with the Russians are positive and equal to the challenges. Our revolution will remain loyal to its friends and to its relations with the Soviets, who have not changed their stands despite all the pressures that Western countries have applied and are applying. A just peace as understood by the Soviet Union is a peace that can last in the region, and separate solutions can bring neither just or lasting peace.

Speaking about the future, he said: Despite difficult conditions, the Arab is optimistic by nature. The Arab nation has experienced calamities and catastrophes and they have tried to downgrade it to a 20th class nation, but it has overcome all difficulties. We have great faith in the Egyptian people and believe that it will not accept the raising of the Israeli flag on its soil, nor will it accept the head of the biggest Arab state signing a surrender treaty with Israel. We also have faith in the Arab nation and its ability to overcome calamities. The future is ours.

INTERIOR MINISTER TALKS ABOUT SECURITY SITUATION

NC011256Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Today the interior minister, Dr Salah Salman, was asked about the security situation and his views about measures being carried out in the context of the implementation plan of the Bayt ad-Din conference decisions. The minister replied: With the exception of sniping and some firing on the Al Barrad al-Yonani axis, the Al-Hayik circle, the Al-Mukallis circle and Jisr al-Basha, we have not been informed of other clashes today. Traffic on the approaches to Beirut and between the eastern and western areas indicates that the citizens are placing their confidence in the preliminary resolutions and measures which have been taken. It also indicates the citizens' desire to resume normal life after long years of destructive war which have brought only harm to Lebanon.

The interior minister added: We are working to implement the resolutions adopted by the cabinet at its latest session and are waiting for the help of all effective forces in the Lebanese arena because the responsibility for restoring stability and security is a common one and not related only to the government. At this point I wish to reiterate that we must use this golden opportunity adequately if we are really interested in the welfare of the country and its citizens. Implementation will be a test of hidden intentions.

To another question, whether the government will adopt certain predetermined means in order to implement the resolutions, the interior minister replied: I think that the cabinet resolution is very clear and indicates that the government has adopted a clear and definitive stand and will seek to implement its decisions. Up to now we have not adopted a policy of suppression. That was in order to stem the flow of innocent blood and prevent more destruction. However, to our regret, we did not make as much progress as we expected and as the large majority of the citizens expected. Today, however, I think that we will not be late in adopting any stand or decision if the need arises so that we can carry out the government's decision and so that we will not rest on our laurels again. This is an opportunity for everyone to rally around the state and to start a dialog among all parties and on all levels in order to lay the proper groundwork for the detente which must be submitted by the government. What is important here is that we must change our style in Lebanon and must not make do with exchanging accusations and with making impossible demands and stipulations. What is important is that everybody make a move toward the common denominator with courage and responsibility.

LEBANESE ARMY TO APPREHEND WANTED OFFICERS

NC020640Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Informed military sources stated that the visit of army commander Gen Victor Khuri to France was successful. The sources added that the army will perform its role of serving the people on the level of security after the political parties concerned with the Lebanese crisis reach agreement. Funds and weapons are available to boost the army's ability.

The same military sources also said that the army will continue to implement its plan and apprehend all wanted officers preparatory to their public trial. Regarding officers Sa'd Haddad and Sami ash-Shidyaq, certain measures have been adopted preventing them from leaving the country.

RIGHTISTS ADOPT SECURITY MEASURES IN KASRAWAN

NC011858Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The Phalangist Party branch and the National Liberal Party legation in Kasrawan as-Sufuh issued a joint statement in which they review the difficult conditions through which the country is passing. They stress the need to maintain security and announce the following decisions:

1. The carrying of arms and appearance in military uniform in the streets, except by order of the local commands, are prohibited.

2. Armed men from outside the area are banned from entering the area.

3. Firing shots and disturbing the citizens' comfort are prohibited.

4. Using dynamite for fishing is prohibited.

5. Imposition of protection money, [word indistinct] and confiscations are absolutely prohibited. Violators will be prosecuted.

6. Bars detrimental to public morale will be closed. Gambling games not authorized by law are banned.

A joint police force has been formed to maintain security and help the official regular forces when necessary to prevent any violations.

VOL: CEASE-FIRE DECLARED IN SINN AL-FIL

NC011250Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1228 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] We have just received the following: A delegation of dignitaries from Sinn al-Fil headed by Mayor Habib Hakim and including father Anis Abi 'Ad, Shabib al-Jubayli, Amin Ra'ul, Khalil Kahhalah and George Hakim, met with President Ilyas Sarkis and discussed with him the security situation in Sinn al-Fil. The meeting was attended by Arab Deterrent Forces commander Col Sami al-Khatib, who was summoned by the president of the republic to hear from the delegation about what is happening in the township and suburbs of Sinn al-Fil. As a result of the meeting it was agreed to cease firing indefinitely in Sinn al-Fil effective 1800 today. In the event the measure proves successful after 24 hours all armed manifestations in the area will then be removed thus paving the way for the return of evacuees to their homes.

VOL REPORTS ON SITUATION IN BEIRUT, SOUTH

NC011318Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in the south has reported that all the remnants of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon are now in (Qal'at Amin) and An-Nabatiyah barracks and that they have begun setting up barricades in the (An-Nahrayan) area where the red line is--the line which neither the deterrent forces nor Lebanese Army can reach. It has been learned that the command of this army has asked some Palestinian organizations and leftist parties to supply it with the necessary men and equipment to face any eventuality. A total of 700 Palestinian and leftist volunteers are now at the disposal of the Arab Army of Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Sinn al-Fil area has been coming under heavy sniper fire since this morning. Mikha'il Buwayk, an employee of the Regie Department [the tobacco monopoly], was killed and two women, Elly Khatwani and Zahiyah Mahfuz, were slightly wounded as a result of Syrian shelling of Mar Ilyas Street in Sinn al-Fil.

Reports from the Adikwanah area speak of sporadic sniping in areas exposed to Syrian positions. The areas of Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Badaru and At-Tahwitah continue to be the target of Syrian sniping.

ALGERIA

ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

Paris Reports Boumediene Absent

TA0114527 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Algiers, Nov 1 (AFP)--For the first time since 1965, Algerian President Houari Boumediene failed to appear today at the Martyrs' Monument in 'Alia cemetery here to lay a wreath commemorating the anniversary of the outbreak of armed resistance against France in 1954.

Col. Boumediene was presumed to be spending Algeria's national day in the Soviet Union, where he has been undergoing medical treatment for two weeks, according to Algerian diplomatic sources.

No official announcement was made, but it was believed yesterday that the prefect of Algeria, Muhammad Ould Kablia, would stand in for Col. Boumediene at a ceremony at the cemetery this year.

Television crews and Algerian and foreign journalists waited in vain at the monument all morning, but no official delegation arrived.

For several years, the Algerian Government's only official commemoration of Nov. 1 has been the wreath-laying ceremony, preceded by a 21-gun salute and followed in the evening by fireworks.

The 21-gun salute was heard today and the fireworks display was still scheduled.

Algiers On Celebrations

LD0121547 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the 1 November revolution were characterized by the organization of cultural and sport events in the cities and villages of the republic, in addition to the holding of voluntary campaigns and the organization of popular meetings in which a number of speakers highlighted the meaning of this anniversary and its historic dimensions. They also called for rallying around and the defense of the revolution, and continuation of the struggle for the winning of the battle of economic development, stressing the need to be vigilant and aware in order to abort the plots being hatched against the Algerian revolution at home and abroad. Our expatriates also marked this anniversary by holding a number of gatherings and the organisation of the showing of films and pictures which show aspects of this blessed revolution.

The Algerian people's celebration of this anniversary has deep significance, especially at this time. The celebration is characterized by the country's completion of the various foundations and structures which will guarantee the continuation of the revolution and work for the consolidation of the socialist meaning of this revolution through the mobilization of all capabilities and the live forces and their recruitment so that they become at the level of this stage of the country's development. [sentence as heard] Because the wheel of rapid development needs [words indistinct] more than at any other time in the past, [words indistinct] forward to achieve the objectives expected from the development operation which [word indistinct] in the eyes of our socialist revolution by being comprehensive and complete, because it is an indivisible entity which is aimed at all sectors: industrial, cultural, social and agricultural.

On this great historic anniversary, President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Revolution Council, received greetings from presidents and kings of fraternal and friendly states. They expressed in them, in the name of their peoples and governments, their warm greetings and sincere wishes to the Algerian people, wishing them continued progress and prosperity. They also expressed their deep appreciation of the victories achieved by the Algerian people since independence for the creation of a new society and expressed their deep interest in the struggle of the Algerian workers for the consolidation of political and economic independence, expressing satisfaction at the deep social, economic, and cultural changes witnessed by Algeria and also expressed appreciation of the important role played by Algeria in the consolidation of the unity of the progressive Arab and African countries and its contribution to the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and reaction and for the freedom and independence of peoples.

Bourguiba Sends Message

LD012318Y Tunis TAP in French 1430 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, TAP--On the occasion of the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, President Bourguiba sent a message of congratulations to President Boumediene.

In the message President Bourguiba says: "While joining the celebration of this anniversary, we beg the Almighty to guide our steps so that we can lay down the foundations of our greater Maghreb and to grant the Arab nation invulnerability and concord."

BOUMEDIENE, CPSU'S PONOMAREV MEET IN USSR

LD011936Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the revolution, who is on a visit of friendship to the USSR, received today, 1 November, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of CPSU Central Committee, who brought to President Houari Boumediene greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, Soviet prime minister, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the great liberation revolution, the revolution of 1 November.

On the other hand, brother Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Revolution Council and foreign minister, denied on his arrival in the Iraqi capital tonight, Baghdad, the [word indistinct] rumors on the health of President Houari Boumediene and said that President Houari Boumediene would resume his activities soon. He said: It is natural for him to rest from the fatigue built up since 1 November 1954 to this day, which is a time during which brother Houari Boumediene has not rested.

BOUTEFLIKA REFUTES RUMORS ON POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

NC020957Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Nov--Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika has revealed the reality of what happened in his country during October. He said that what happened was due to the fact that a number of political prisoners had escaped from prison, including Maj 'Ammar ibn Rabah, who has been in detention since 1968. Maj 'Ammar ibn Rabah is a former officer who has been charged with attempting to assassinate Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published today, the Algerian minister said that a state of emergency had been declared in some Algerian provinces following this attempt, and the security forces were able to arrest Maj 'Ammar ibn Rabah a few days later.

Bouteflika denied what has been reported about political disturbances in Algeria. He said that these rumors accompanied President Boumediene's trip to Moscow for rest and relaxation.

The Algerian foreign minister pointed out the seriousness of what happened at Camp David. He said: The present task is to ward off this danger which is threatening all of us. The question is not that of isolating Egypt or expelling it from the Arab League because such a decision will contribute to complicating the situation further, especially since we, the Arabs, have turned our backs on each other. The important thing for us to do is to agree on the minimum to ward off the Zionist march against the Arab nation.

Bouteflika emphasized the possibility of establishing an effective eastern front with the military backing of the Soviet Union.

In another statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS published today, Bouteflika said that Algeria will define its position regarding the Arab League in light of the Baghdad summit resolutions. He added that the Arab League has been established for a specific objective but now the situation has changed completely in light of the recent developments. This means one of two things: Either Israel joins the Arab League or the Arab League is radically changed from its very foundations.

Bouteflika concluded his statement by saying that Algerian President Boumediene will return to Algeria in 1 week or 10 days' time. He emphasized that Boumediene's health is good.

EL MOUDJAHID WELCOMES SYRIAN-IRAQI RAPPROCHEMENT

LD011519Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27-28 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[TB commentary: "Accepting the Challenge"]

[Text] Not only have Iraq and Syria just surmounted their differences but they have also just signed a "joint national action charter." This new rapprochement between the two fraternal countries comes at a special time, when the Arab nation is seriously threatened by the conspiracy prepared at Camp David by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter, whose aim is to strengthen Zionist hegemony in the Middle East. Israel's desire for domination and expansion was, moreover, demonstrated once again a few days ago when Zionist Prime Minister Menahem Begin spoke of his determination to increase the number of settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to annex Jerusalem once and for all, transferring the seat of the Israeli Government to the eastern part of the city.

There are reasons behind this Zionist challenge. The signatories of the Camp David agreements must have believed that, following the conclusion of the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, Syria, finding itself alone face to face with the Israeli Army and thus in a weak position, would feel obliged to fall in line with As-Sadat's policy of capitulation. These plans were foiled by the Arab masses and specifically by Damascus and Baghdad, which, by showing that the Arab countries are capable of burying their differences when the entire Arab nation is threatened by imperialist conspiracies, decided to "face the imperialist-Zionist dangers which have been aggravated following the conclusion of the treacherous agreements between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy."

In the final analysis, and contrary to the predictions of their initiators, the Camp David agreements are merely helping to sweep aside the marginal problems existing among the countries and to prompt the countries to mobilize all their potential in order to provide a joint response to the common enemy, when the threat becomes alarming. This has been seen already in 1967 and 1973.

The reconciliation between Syria and Iraq lies within the framework of the correct analysis made then of the Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus summit meetings of the Arab steadfastness front, which stressed the need for Arab solidarity and unity in effectively countering the covetousness of imperialism and of its principal agent in the Middle East, Zionism.

Quite clearly the Arab world refuses to be brought to its knees. The defection of Egypt--a country which certainly constitutes an important element in the confrontation with the enemy in view of its proximity to the battlefield--cannot make the Arab nation stop struggling for its legitimate rights. However, the Israeli-Egyptian separate agreement is merely president as-Sadat's affair and is nothing to do with the Egyptian people. The Zionists are aware of this and have announced that they will never withdraw their forces from the Egyptian front.

The Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement will undoubtedly make a new contribution to the success of the Arab summit scheduled to take place soon in Baghdad. Our enemies have always taken advantage of our differences--of minimal importance, compared to our common cause--to sustain our divergences, for instance by artificially labelling us "moderates" or "extremists." If they are to be believed, the fate of Jerusalem, the Palestinian people and the occupied territories concerned only one side and not the other. However, at this crucial time, it is the entire future of the Arab nation which is at stake. However great the power of imperialism, it has known some crushing defeats at the hands of peoples armed only with their desire to live freely. The Arab nation too will accept the challenges threatening its survival and will make its just cause prevail.

LIBYA

SUDANESE WORKERS IN TRIPOLI PROTEST EGYPT-ISRAEL ACCORDS

LD011008Y Tripoli JANA in English 0802 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 1st, JANA--The Sudanese masses working in Tripoli organized a huge march yesterday morning which walked through the streets of Tripoli in protest against the humiliation and treason accords signed by the defeated Egyptian president with the racist (Israeli) enemy at "Stable David".

The marchers raised posters denouncing the capitulation and shame accords and condemning the defeatist solutions. The Sudanese march released a statement denouncing the "Stable David" accords signed by the (?defeated) Egyptian president with terrorist Menahem Begin. The march also denounced the (?Sudanese) government's attitude supporting these accords.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT OULD SALECK TO SEE GISCARD D'ESTAING

PA011825Y Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 1 Nov (AFP)--Mauritanian head of state Mustapha Ould Saleck was promoted today to the rank of full colonel, it was announced here.

As a lieutenant colonel, Saleck seized power from President Moktar Ould Daddah in a coup d'etat last July.

Meanwhile it was announced here that Col Saleck will hold talks in Paris next Tuesday with President Valery Giscard D'Estaing. The Mauritanian head of state's visit to Paris, originally scheduled for tomorrow, was postponed to enable him to attend the Arab summit in Baghdad.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CONTACTS WITH ZIONISTS

LD011158Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign minister, denied that his country has had contacts at any level with the Zionist enemy. In a private interview with Riyadh Radio today the Moroccan minister said: Morocco's stance vis-a-vis the Arab issues is completely clear, and it is fully committed to the resolutions of the Rabat summit conference.

Boucetta declared that Morocco did not submit a working paper to the Arab foreign ministers conference but was content once again to affirm its stands, believing the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and stressing the imperative need for the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all occupied Arab territories.

The Moroccan minister expressed his country's readiness to send Moroccan troops to the confrontation countries if there was need to do so.

Regarding the Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation M'hamed Boucetta said: The circumstances which the Arab nation is experiencing demand discarding all its differences and uniting the ranks and marshalling the Arabs to confront the major issues being hatched by Israel.

TEXT OF SABLIER INTERVIEW WITH KING HASSAN

LD011508Y Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris--On Tuesday evening Paris Radio broadcast an interview given by King Hassan II to journalist Edouard Sablier. In the interview his majesty spoke of the situation in Algeria, tension in northwest Africa, developments in Near East questions and the Baghdad summit, the awarding of the Nobel Prize to President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, the king's trip to the United States, the discovery of oil in Morocco and the meeting of the Higher Council for National Development and Planning. Following are the main passages of the interview:

Question: Sir, naturally the first question that I would like to ask you is this: What is your reaction to what is happening in the leadership of the neighboring country?

Answer: Actually I have not completely decided what my reaction is, as one does not know at all what is happening. The most extreme and contradictory theories are circulating there. Here we are in the habit of saying that there is no rejoicing over sickness or death, even of one's adversary. If President Boumediene is suffering from an illness, whether it be serious or not, it is true that my way of seeing things and my ethics--my Moslem upbringing--prevent me from rejoicing and being glad. What is not forbidden is to speculate, to plan on the basis of whether one's opponent remains or changes. But, rejoicing, no.

Question: If that opponent changes, what are your views in general?

Answer: Well, naturally, I believe that I know, on the one hand that the Sahara business is more President Boumediene's affair than an affair of the Algerian people and government. I think that the succession, if succession there is, will not come from the known apparatus, because the Algerian constitution, while being clear, does not provide for a vice president or prime minister, and the succession will take place and certain chaos and rivalries. Therefore, naturally, an Algerian leader, or Algerian leaders, who take over power with such a clumsy succession--particularly on the economic, commercial and agricultural level--well, if they are wise and reasonable people, they will not want to exacerbate their internal problems with the present complications they have with their two neighbors. Therefore, naturally, the Sahara problem will ultimately find a logical solution.

Question: Let us stay with this problem of the Sahara. Can you sum it up for us; tell us what the position is? There is always talk of secret negotiations; it is even claimed that Morocco is involved in those negotiations, that Mauritania and France are involved in all that. Can you clarify that point for us?

Answer: The fact is that someone is trying very hard to mix France up in this affair, while knowing for a fact that the POLISARIO, with Algeria as intermediary, will remain intransigent; and so someone is seeking by this means to sow discord between two friends. For the rest, I once referred to this to the president of the Republic, who himself recognized that....

As to the famous contacts with the POLISARIO, I once spoke to the Mali foreign minister and I asked him in jest: "But do you know two people who hit each other without knowing why?" He said to me: "Ah, you have never had any contacts, either direct or indirect.... Me, I am of the Moslem school of the prophet, his diplomatic school. I am for dialog and if that does not work, then people can hit each other." I told him: "Curious as that may seem, people hit each other without knowing why." Then he asked me" "Would you like us to arrange a contact?" I said: "Well, I do not mind that at all, I have no complexes, I am in a strong position. So, arrange it for us.

President Traore himself arranged a contact. He sent three envoys for a contact, it was not a question of negotiations. The envoys were told to say this to the POLISARIO: "For Morocco, the Sahara is a question of state. Whether it lasts for 100 years or 50 years, it is all the same to us. For us, it is the affair of one man. The day when Mr Boumediene is no longer with you, then you will become the false friends of Africa and everybody will kick you in the backside because you annoy them. And from the time you no longer have territory next to us to replenish you with arms, material and men--because the people we are fighting are not all Saharans--well, that day you will have definitely lost. So, I ask you to look at things from this angle.

There was an exchange of points but no negotiations.

Question: Sir let us now turn to other negotiations which are important, which are going on at this moment and in which you have played an essential role, at the start at least, the negotiations between Egypt and Israel. You recently saw President as-Sadat. What do you think of the direction which the negotiations are taking?

Answer: In fact, when he came to Rabat, President as-Sadat explained to me that he had remained faithful to the Rabat summit because he had made a working framework in which there was room for all negotiators. But in order not to make a separate peace, he had anticipated negotiations on behalf of others. So one cannot say that there was a separate peace. If the negotiations stumble, it will not be over Sinai or the evacuation of Sinai, but over the Palestine territories of Gaza and the West Bank. And there, As-Sadat will be intransigent: If he were not, I, his friend, would be the first to say to him: You have been telling us stories; this is becoming a separate peace; you have not negotiated globally. So, I am certain that he will not yield on the plan, because it is for him the only way to justify the fact that in the working framework, which he had elaborated with Begin, everything is negotiable; that he was not negotiating just for Egypt and Israel, that if Al-Asad and the PLO wanted to come, they could; but if they did not come, he would negotiate for everybody. I think myself that the position of Israel is rather illogical, for they have yielded on what is politically the most important and they now risk getting a bad press over something which is not defensible, namely the settlements. Finally, I hope that this will be settled.

Question: Precisely at this moment the Baghdad conference is starting and one could call it the anti-Camp David. Do you think that the conference will end with results that would prevent President as-Sadat from carrying things through to the end?

Answer: You see, the problem is that never, as long as I have been in politics, that is to say well before independence, have I have the feeling that the Arab world was as divided as it is now. One has the impression that it is like a very large mirror in a very beautiful frame. A stone was thrown, the mirrow was broken; it remained in its frame but the mirror suddenly broke. Personally I consider that the Baghdad summit is not at all timely and that for several reasons.

First, if President as-Sadat is not there, there is no more respect--the very spirit of the summit no longer exists; if President as-Sadat comes, his friends will ask for explanations, his enemies will ask for accounts; but at least there will be discussions and the different sides will know if we should let him continue in our name or if we should say to him "get on with it, we are not behind you.... So, the first big disadvantage is the absence of As-Sadat.

The second disavantage is that if As-Sadat is not there, we will never be able to tell him to renege on his agreements. Whether he is absent or present, what is done is done. An initiative is underway. That is why I favored a summit immediately after Jerusalem, while now it is not timely. In my opinion a real summit should wait 3 months. Then one would see a situation of peace between Egypt and Israel and all its dynamism and one would then be able to judge, while now is really not the right time.

Question: You are, I believe going to go to the United States. This trip has already been postponed in the past. What do you intend to do in the United States and what is the significance of the trip for your policy?

Answer: Well, what I am particularly going to do over there is a bit of geography. I am going to take with me a few maps of Africa, of the Persian Gulf, of the Arab world, of the Mediterranean, and then we are going to do a bit of geography. If I am able to explain my map as I see it to my American friends, I consider that my trip will have been very profitable.

Question: A report which has not aroused much comment, because one is always very prudent in these matters, is that Morocco might soon have its own oil. That is something that seems important. Is it real or are they just very vague plans for the moment?

Answer: No, it is a reality. I must say that our friend President Pinay--as I told him, you are the godfather of this country as you bore it at the Christening font with my father--the godfather of this country has truly done more than he had to. He brings us people who look for and find oil. I have seen Guillaumin twice; he is a serious man and we have very great possibilities, if not certainties. We even know where. The problem for us is to know if we will be self-sufficient: But, if we do not have enough oil to be able to export it, it would certainly change the map of Africa, because it will be oil which will not be tapped. It is oil which is not tapped in the Gulf, which is not tapped by passage through the bad reefs off east Africa. It will not be blocked by the cape because it is going to flare up there shortly. So, from the producer to the consumer, it is only 6,000 kilometers from the American coasts and only 1,000 kilometers from the first French port, namely Bordeaux or Marseilles and this will certainly change the whole aspect of this region.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON ALGERIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD011442Y Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, Nov 1 (MAP)--AL-MAGHREB, the semi-government daily, commented Wednesday on the "hollow and sham" 24th anniversary of Algeria's revolution.

The Moroccan newspaper said "every November 1, the dictatorship of (Algerian President) Houari Boumediene mocks the hard battle of the liberators, most of whom he has jailed, by (?derisively) depositing wreath of flowers on the statue of the martyrs."

AL-MAGHREB claimed that Boumediene's oppression of the Algerians is (?like) colonial times.

"The jailwagons arriving in the dead of night recall the same heartless perversity, the same hard repressions of the colonialists. The assassinations, the social quarantine of leaders, their forced exile... [MAP ellipses] is this what remains of a revolution to liberate the people" asked the semi-official Moroccan daily.

AL-MAGHREB also compared Boumediene's regime to those of the USSR's Stalin, or of Pol Pot in Cambodia.

"Everywhere it is the same ferociousness, everywhere the same hallucination of a power that has scarred the social landscape and the face of a people everywhere, the same swansong," accused AL-MAGHREB.

MOROCCO, USSR TO CONSOLIDATE RADIO, TELEVISION COOPERATION

LD012100Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An important Soviet delegation representing the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting visited Morocco between 26 and 31 October this year. Members of the delegation had a number of meetings with officials of Moroccan Radio and Television within the framework of consolidating the cooperation that exists between the two countries, and in accordance with the cultural agreement and the agreement in the field of television and radio signed in Moscow on 17 October 1966.

The two sides held several sessions. The Moroccan side was headed by Ibn Nasir al-Idrisi, the acting director general of Moroccan Radio and Television, and the Soviet side by Aleksandr Yevstafyev, deputy minister [title as heard] and deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Minister of State for Information Abdelhadi Butaleb [name and title as heard] received in audience the members of the Soviet delegation.

It is noteworthy that the delegation's talks with Moroccan officials in the information field were extremely important; both sides agreed to draw up a plan for cooperation for the coming 2 years. In accordance with this plan, the two sides will, in the course of the said period, begin to exchange radio broadcasts and television news and programs on the most important events in both countries. The Soviet state committee will place at the disposal of Moroccan Radio and Television its [word indistinct] television magazine for cultural, technical and scientific news. Moroccan Radio and Television will do the same for the Soviet Union. The two sides will exchange radio and television programs concerning national days and important occasions in both Morocco and the Soviet Union.

Regarding official visits to each other's countries, both sides will participate in the coverage of the visits. The two sides will also exchange programs of music and folksongs. The Soviet committee expressed its readiness to send cameramen to produce television films on Morocco; Moroccan Television and Radio will do the same on the Soviet Union.

SUDAN

TANZANIAN ENVOY BRIEFS FOREIGN MINISTER ON FIGHTING

LD011828Y Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The vice president and foreign minister, Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, received the Tanzanian ambassador in Khartoum this morning. The ambassador delivered to Mr Bakr a message from the Tanzanian foreign minister informing him of current developments between Uganda and Tanzania in the light of reports published by the international press and events on the borders between the two countries.

BEGIN DISCUSSES ITINERARY; SCORES SAUNDERS' REMARKS

TA011237Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Begin says the U.S. position that East Jerusalem is occupied territory is intolerable to Israel. The prime minister was speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport before flying off on a visit to the United States and Canada.

Mr Begin told reporters that during his visit he will be meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. [begin recording]

[Begin] The main purpose of my visit to the United States is the receipt of the award by the Council of Churches given to President as-Sadat and myself for our efforts in the service of peace. President as-Sadat will be represented by the former prime minister of Egypt Mr al-Majdub. I will be represented by myself, and from New York I will proceed to Los Angeles and then to Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. In Canada I will be an official guest of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock I will be meeting in my hotel the secretary of state for a tlk in which, of course, my two colleagues --the foreign minister and defense minister--will participate. The topics of that conversation will be: the issues concerned with the peace treaty being now negotiated between the Egyptian and the Israeli delegations and also several bilateral problems. I will be back home, please God, in 2 weeks' time nearly, and I hope to find the country in peace and in happiness and without too many strikes. [end recording]

Mr Begin was asked whether he expected he would be facing any special emphasis on the status of Jerusalem after the recent remarks in the area by the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Harold Saunders. [begin recording]

[Begin] Mr Saunders went on a mission to King Husayn and said to him that in the opinion of the U.S. Government, the eastern part of Jerusalem is occupied territory. This is an expression which is absolutely introlerable to us. Eastern Jerusalem is part of Jerusalem, and Jerusalem is the capital city of Israel, and the United States of America should recognize this fact, as we shall repeat time and again, both here and in America itself and all over the world: Jerusalem is a united city, indivisible, the eternal capital of the State of Israel morally, culturally and historically of all the Jewish people, and so it will be from generation to generation, forever. [end recording]

DAYAN REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON TALKS

TA012048Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Report from Washington by Eli Nissan]

[Excerpt] [Nissan] On his emergence from the meeting with his U.S. counterpart, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, Mr Dayan summed up the current situation in the negotiations. [begin videotape]

[Dayan] We have submitted almost all the written material to the State Department, and they have to go over it and discuss some of it with the Egyptians. The serious (?and determining) issues have been left for discussion today between the Israeli delegation and the prime minister and, later on and mainly tomorrow, between the secretary of state and the prime minister with our participation. These are the next stages. The main point will come on Thursday morning, the debate between the secretary of state and the prime minister with the participation of our delegation. At the same time, the Egyptian delegation has to receive instructions from Cairo and react to the material we delivered today on our positions on the issues.

I assume that, when we return on Thursday, things will have been worked out between the prime minister and the secretary of state. If they have agreed and the State Department personnel have the Egyptian reactions, then it will be possible to say more clearly where we stand, not only on the progress, something I say every time--today we made some progress and yesterday we made some progress--but also on the situation in general.

PROBLEMS OF LINKAGE, ANTI-ISRAELI TREATIES, OIL UNSOLVED

TA020705Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will meet this afternoon, with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. This meeting was defined by Moshe Dayan as very important.

Last night at his hotel in New York, Begin heard a report from Ministers Dayan and Weizman about the progress of the negotiations with Egypt.

Our correspondent Shalom Qital says that three points of disagreement remain: the linkage between the peace agreement and the arrangement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; the problem of the relationship between this agreement and various contacts between Egypt and other Arab countries; and finally, the question of the Sinai oil. On this issue, it looks like the United States tends to accept the Egyptian approach, that is, not to grant Israel extra rights by virtue of its having been the one to develop the oilfields there.

Besides these three points, it is estimated that Begin and Vance will also discuss the problem of the settlement and Israel's financial demands to cover the cost of the $4.5 billion.

A senior member of the Israeli delegation said that he expected the negotiations to end by the middle of next week. The U.S. spokesman, George Sherman, reported that yesterday the representatives of Israel and Egypt discussed mainly the appendices to the peace agreement and that further progress had been made. He described this progress in slightly more reserved terms than did Moshe Dayan. The spokesman remarked that there are still two or three questions that have not yet been solved.

U.S.-Israeli Differences

TA020706Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Lengthy consultations lasting more than 4 hours took place last night between the prime minister and the members of the Israeli delegation to the Washington conference. During the consultations, Israel's position for the meeting between the prime minister and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today was crystallized. Our envoy reports that the completion of the talks between Israel and Egypt now seems possible within a few days. Today, after the meeting, Moshe Dayan, 'Ezer Weizman and Cyrus Vance will return to Washington. Shalom Qital reports from New York.

[Qital] Menahem Begin, Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman consulted for a long time last night. With their advisers and aides, they consolidated a position for the meeting that might finalize the peace agreement.

The meeting, which will take place at 1000 New York time--1700 Israel time--between Menahem Begin and Cyrus Vance at Begin's hotel in New York, will have a great influence on the future of this agreement. Most parts of the agreement are already completed, but there are still several differences in the parties' positions. The United States indicates two to three issues remain unsolved and Israeli sources agree with that estimate. However, these are the crucial issues for the agreement: the question of the linkage between Judaea and Samaria and the agreement between Israel and Egypt; the oil issue; and the future of the agreements between Egypt and other Arab countries against Israel--how they will be repealed after the signing of the peace treaty with Israel, how Egypt will no longer be tied to treaties with other countries against Israel.

Today, when Begin and Vance meet, they will not only discuss the peace agreements;they will also discuss the relations between Israel and the United States connected with the agreement. One of the main issues that must be solved involves the U.S. aid to Israel to finance the withdrawal from Sinai. This issue is one of the central disputes between Israel and the United States: the extent of the U.S. aid and when the details of the aid will be completed--whether this will be done immediately after the signing of the peace treaty or only at a later stage, without setting a definite time, as the United States wishes. In general, the impression is that the relations between Israel and the United States are more shaky than those between Israel and Egypt. If this is not so, why was no meeting arranged between President Carter and Prime Minister Begin when Carter is only 2 blocks away from Begin in New York? Begin did not request a meeting, but neither is Carter too enthusiastic about holding a meeting with the Israeli Premier, at least not at this stage.

YIG'AL ALLON COMMENTS ON BORDERS OF AUTONOMY

TA011820Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] MK Yig'al Allon today called on the cabinet to reach an early understanding with the United States on the precise geographical borders of the autonomy. Mr Allon was speaking in Ef'al, at a rally of settlements activists from the Kibbutz Hame'uhad, a rally devoted to crystallizing a program for strengthening the settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley and on the Golan Heights. A plan was presented to the rally to recruit 30 families and 100 demobilized army personnel to strengthen Gilgal, Na'aran, Yitav, El Rom and Ortal. Our correspondent Haggay Hitron brings us some of Yig'al Allon's remarks. [Begin recording]

[Allon] It is our view that the cabinet must insist on the fact that, along with keeping its commitments at Camp David to establish autonomy in the administered territories, its geographical limits must also be determined [words indistinct]. Autonomy should not apply to the security belts along the border and on Gush 'Eziyon, so that we can continue to exist there under Israeli administration, even if it is called a military government, until the maps of the borders between us and Jordan, and the Palestinian question are finally decided.

The U.S. Government is leading the negotiations. Its proposals serve as the foundations for the negotiations. With all due respect, it is not Israel's proposals nor those of Egypt that serve as the foundations when, to our regret the U.S. proposals take the Arab side more into consideration than they do the Israeli aspirations, the Israeli interests. [end recording]

FLESHING-OUT COMMITTEE ALLOCATES FUNDS FOR SETTLEMENTS

TA011216Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 78 p 2 TA

[Excerpts] The special ministerial committee for the issue of fleshing out the Jewish settlements in the territories, headed by Prime Minister Begin, decided yesterday to allocate 600 million Israeli pounds for the fleshing-out and adding about 600 families to the existing settlements in Judaea, Samaria, the Golan Heights and the Jordan Valley.

The DAVAR correspondent has learned that Agriculture Minister Sharon had demanded the allocation of about 3 billion Israeli pounds but that because of budgetary difficulties and the wish to avoid submitting an additional budget, the finance minister managed to persuade him and the prime minister to settle for a much lower sum.

The Finance Ministry director general, "Amiram Sivan, told the DAVAR correspondent that this year's state budget does not include any funds for this purpose, and the Finance Ministry will have to obtain the funds from the budget reserves and by cancelling other clauses.

In addition to enlarging the settlements (the price of settling a single family goes from a million to 2 million Israeli pounds), work will shortly begin on surfacing the road that will cross Samaria and link the Jewish settlements in the center of the West Bank to the Jordan Valley and Israeli territory.

TIMING OF FLESHING-OUT FUNDING CONFIRMS ANGER AT U.S.

TA011314Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dalia Shahori]

[Text] On the eve of the prime minister's departure for the United States, the ad hoc committee on fleshing out the settlements met last night and decided on the scope of fleshing-out operations and on the budget for them. It was decided to add 260 housing units on the Golan Heights, 220 units in the Jordan Valley and over 300 housing units in Judaea and Samaria. The amount approved for this purpose was 620 million Israeli pounds from the 1979/1980 budget.

The committee, headed by the prime minister, met last night in Mr Begin's Knesset office. Also present at the meeting were Finance Minister Ehrlich, Agriculture Minister Sharon and Cabinet Secretary Na'or.

After the meeting certain contradictions appeared--in replies to questions--with regard to the actual number of housing units approved for the settlements in Judaea and Samaria. According to one version, they totalled 300, and according to another version over 400 units had been approved. The source of this contradiction could possibly be the apparent existence of about 135 units in Judaea and Samaria--they were approved some time ago, but work on them was frozen and has now been 'thawed'--in addition to the new housing units now approved.

It is therefore a question of about 650 units in the Jordan Valley and Judaea and Samaria, and 260 units for the Golan: over 900 housing units in all.

Despite the fact that the construction funds for these units will be taken out of the 1979/1980 budget, there will be no delays in implementing the program.

The actual building of the units will start in a few months, since they must first be funded, the building plans drawn up and the infrastructural work in the various settlements completed.

The timing of this decision on the fleshing-out operations--on the eve of Mr Begin's departure for the United States--testifies to the considerable anger in Jerusalem over recent U.S. behavior. If any possibility did exist for arranging a last-minute meeting between President Carter and the prime minister, it is no longer in evidence.

Various elements in Jerusalem noted yesterday that U.S. behavior of late has not exactly contributed to furthering the negotiations between Israel and Egypt. It was noted that Carter's replies to Husayn, the Saunders visit and his statements here to residents of the territories, the sharp U.S. reaction to the fleshing-out decision and subsequent U.S. behavior--all these have contributed to U.S. attempts to promote U.S. interests in the region without considering Israel or its needs.

It was further stated that, had it not been for the sharp U.S. reaction to the fleshing-out decision, As-Sadat would not even have considered the recall of his delegation at the end of last week. It is felt that the U.S. reaction compelled As-Sadat to make a sharp reaction of his own, so as not to lag behind the United States in the eyes of the Arab world.

It also appears that although Secretary of State Vance, on behalf of President Carter, did ask As-Sadat not to recall his delegation to Egypt, when As-Sadat complied, the United States made no attempt to get the sides together. It was the direct initiative of General 'Ali that led to the resumption of contacts between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

Sources in Jerusalem feel that this initiative displayed by General 'Ali was aided by Begin's telephone conversation with As-Sadat on Saturday evening, when the prime minister congratulated the Egyptian president on being awarded the Nobel Prize. In their talk, Begin asked As-Sadat to immediately renew contacts between the delegations. As-Sadat agreed, and apparently he told Begin that contacts between the delegations would be renewed at once and that the delegations would meet in plenary session on Tuesday. It was subsequently learned that this is exactly what happened. On Sunday morning General 'Ali initiated the meeting in Foreign Minister Dayan's room at the Madison Hotel, and on Tuesday the two full delegations met. As stated, the United States had no part in the resumption of the contacts between the sides.

Attesting to the doubts prevailing in Jerusalem now toward the United States is the request made yesterday by Yehi'el Qadishay, head of the prime minister's office, to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, following a radio broadcast that White House spokesman Jody Powell had told newsmen that Carter and Begin would not meet due to the government's fleshing-out decision. The U.S. Ambassador later conveyed the exact text of Powell's statements to the prime minister's office. The text indicates that Powell merely confirmed, in answer to a reporter's question, that there was no plan for a meeting between Carter and Begin and that no request had been made for such a meeting. The spokesman did not even mention the fleshing-out decision.

Yesterday, elements in Jerusalem stressed that the decision by the ad hoc committee made last night, on implementing the fleshing-out operation, was within the framework of "the addition of hundreds of families to the existing settlements in Judaea and Samaria"--as Begin stated to Carter at Camp David. The committee's decision does not require cabinet approval.

CONSTRUCTION OF MA'ALE ADUMIM NOT YET BEGUN

TA012218Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The program for fleshing out beyond the green line is a distortion and turns a blind eye. Its aim is to appease the opponents within the cabinet. This view was expressed today at a press conference in Tel Aviv by representatives of the settlements beyond the green line. The Yamit strip representative announced that some time ago the cabinet had ordered him to freeze essential work in the area, despite the fact that the settlements will remain for another 5 years. The speakers announced that if the freeze is not stopped, they will volunteer for construction work on their own. In contradiction to previous reports, no ground-breaking work was begun today in Ma'ale Adumim and the Ministry of Housing announced that no exact date had been set for beginning the work. Our correspondent on settlement affairs, Yig'al Goren, visited Ma'ale Adumim. Here is his report. [begin videotape]

[Goren] On these hills, where you leave Jerusalem in the direction of Jericho, the ground work for establishing the town of Ma'ale Adumim was to have begun about now. According to reports recently reaching us from the Ministry of Housing and Military government circles, the ground work should have begun today and the signposts can already be seen in the field. However, despite the fact that all the preparations have already been completed, the work did not begin today. The minister of housing, Gid'on Pat, told me this morning that his ministry was indeed planning to begin the work soon, but there had been no decision that 1 November was the exact day. At any rate, the minister said, the work will begin this month and is a part of the fleshing-out program for Ma'ale Adumim.

The inhabitants of Ma'ale Adumim were surprised this morning that the work was postponed. According to them, this was a political decision intended to prevent difficulties in the negotiations with Egypt. At any rate, they hope that the Ministry of Housing's plans will indeed be put into operation and the establishment of Ma'ale Adumim will soon begin. [end videotape]

YADIN CONFERS WITH CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ ON PEACE TALKS

TA011315Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin thinks Jordan will ultimately join the negotiations for peace in the Middle East. Professor Yadin said this at a meeting with U.S. Congressman Steve Solarz today. Solarz arrived in Israel after visiting Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt.

The deputy prime minister added that the Judaea and Samaria settlements have a distinct military purpose, and remarked that the decision to flesh them out is a clear Israeli reaction both to the timing of Harold Saunders' vidit to Israel and the positions he presented during his visit.

MORE OIL DEPOSITS FOUND IN GULF OF SUEZ

TA311319Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 31 Oct 78 p 3 TA

[By David Moshiyov]

[Text] It was learned from authorized sources last night that a large oil deposit has been found in the last few days at the new well D-2 of the 'Alma field in the At-Tur area in the Gulf of Suez. It is not yet known what the output of the well will be, but it is estimated that it will reach 6,000 barrels per day.

With the discovery of oil in the D-2 well, the number of producing wells in the 'Alma field totals five. The four operating 'Alma field wells now produce 19,000 barrels daily.

Employees of the U.S. Neptune Company, which has the oil-prospecting concession in the At-Tur area, are still undertaking various tests at the new well.

Neptune workers will soon begin drilling for oil in the D-3 area. The firm also continues to deepen the drilling at 'Alma-6, 2 kms from the D-1 and D-2 wells.

PETROLEUM INSTITUTE HEAD: SINAI OIL NOT CRITICAL

TA310814Y Jerusalem POST in English 31 Oct 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv--Israel's fight for specific rights in the 'Alma oil field in the Suez Gulf is more to show foreign investors in Israel that they will receive governmental protection than to assure a supply of oil for Israel.

Menahem Hen, director-general of the Israel Petroleum Institute, said he was expressing a personal viewpoint, and not that of either the government or of the institute, while speaking at a symposium for economic writers at Tel Aviv University.

The 'Alma field was discovered by the Neptune Oil Company, a subsidiary of Superior Oil of the U.S. Its four wells now produce 18,000 barrels a day "and when the two new wells come in shortly, we expect production to be doubled," Hen said.

He said that "at present there is a glut of oil in the world markets. We can buy oil at international prices at many places; however, since 'Alma is close to Israel, and since we are already refining it, it would be cheaper for us to buy the oil from 'Alma at international prices than to go to any other source."

Hen said he does not see any reason for Egypt to ship the oil from 'Alma to Europe, where it would be shipped back to Israel. This was what Egypt had proposed be done with the oil from the Abu Rudays oil fields, which Israel returned to Egypt under the disengagement agreement.

"Israel developed processes to handle the heavy oil from Abu Rudays, and we could refine it cheaper than any other country," he said.

Egypt itself produces some 25 million tons of oil a year, not including production at 'Alma, but with Abu Rudays.

Egypt needs only 10 million tons for itself, so there is no reason why Egypt shouldn't sell oil to Israel, Hen argued.

As for the natural gas field Israel found at Sadot, in Sinai, close to the border with the Negev, Hen pointed out that production there is about the equivalent of 1 million tons of oil a year. Israel can use this gas--Egypt, on the other hand, cannot use it, since it does not have the facilities to take it across the Sinai. There is no reason why Egypt should not sell Israel this natural gas, he added.

WEST BANK MODERATES SKEPTICAL ABOUT AUTONOMY PLAN

TA020831Y Jerusalem POST in English 2 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 TA

[By Richard Bell]

[Text] With the opening of the pan-Arab summit in Baghdad today, the attitude in the West Bank toward peace negotiations with Israel is one of wait-and-see. The political mood in Judaea and Samaria has so far been predominantly one of disappointment, scepticism, and anxiety.

The air of pessimism can primarily be attributed to a growing feeling of disenchantment with the West Bank-Gaza "framework for peace", which Israel and Egypt signed at Camp David six weeks ago. Prior to the outcome of that meeting, many West Bankers had expressed the hope that joint Egyptian-American efforts would produce an agreement with Israel embodying what the Palestinian Arabs consider to be their "legitimate and inalienable national rights."

The Camp David framework, which called for the election of a self-governing authority to replace the Israel administration and the discussion of final status in three years time, has clearly failed to achieve significant support in the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip. The Arabs there demonstrate their concern over two main issues: independence and the settlement of the refugee problem.

Two basic schools of political thought can be discerned:

The first is that of the rejectionists, who identify themselves with the uncompromising stance of the PLO. The PLO has steadfastly adhered to its "Palestinian national covenant," which denies Israel's right to exist.

In contrast to the advocates of political dialogue, supporters of this approach argue that there is no purpose in negotiating with the Jewish state. Given the denial at Camp David of a Palestinian Arab nationhood, the argument goes, Israel can never be peaceably dismantled.

This school of thought, which identifies with the rejection front in the Arab world, believes that the "liberation" of all Palestine can only be achieved through armed struggle.

West Bank notables, who dominate the other school of thought, that of the moderates, claim that the rejectionists are in the minority and that the majority in the West Bank and Gaza has adopted a realistic approach to Camp David.

While not accepting the agreements in their present form, the moderates have refrained from rejecting them outright. They claim that while the proposals continued in the Camp David accords are not necessarily negative, they fail to satisfy even the most minimal of Palestinian Arab nationalist aspirations. These are: the right of self-determination and sovereignty over the entire West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, which they say would necessarily entail a total Israeli withdrawal and the dismantling of Jewish settlements in these areas.

Self-Government, the moderates argue, cannot--as Israel contends--be limited to municipal, economic and social matters. It must also include the political aspects of a nation's life. The moderates insist that the residents of the West Bank and Gaza be the sole authority on all issues, political or otherwise, related to their national interest.

The Israeli view of the autonomy being offered in the West Bank and Gaza, moderates argue, is reminiscent of the traditional millet system, under which ethnic groups were permitted to handle only their communal affairs, with no right to political independence or territorial sovereignty.

Ziyad abu-Ziyad, an East Jerusalem journalist, notes that "the autonomy of Camp David is not real autonomy, because the international definition of autonomy includes territory as well as population.

"Israel claims that it only applies to the inhabitants and not the land. They speak of establishing only an administrative council but not a legislative council. They speak of constructing settlements as though this land belonged to them."

The moderates declare that they will only accept a settlement with Israel on the basis of reciprocity--that is, they say, mutual respect by Israelis and Palestinian Arabs for one another's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. The Palestinians are denied these principles "which are at the very heart of the Israeli-Egyptian accord," says Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj.

The Camp David accords concerning the Egyptians and the Palestinian Arabs are not equal in substance or in spirit, Frayj adds. "In Sinai, Israel agreed to dismantle settlements, withdraw its troops, and recognize Egypt's total sovereignty. There, the Israelis decided to end their presence and forget about the control of security. If they want peace in the east, they must similarly concede the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and sovereignty."

Moderates reject Israel's contention that an independent Palestinian Arab entity may one day pose a threat to the Jewish state. Israel's existence, they claim, is a fact of permanence accepted by the overwhelming majority of West Bank residents. They note that such factors as Israel's military strength, what they say are the U.S.'s commitments to its survival, 11 years of partially successful coexistence and the desire to reap the economic benefits of peace have slowly but surely transformed once implacable Arab hostility. Even the PLO, they claim, would abandon its hostile intentions were the Israelis willing to meet the demands of moderate West Bank Arabs.

Israel's security, moderates argue, cannot be guaranteed by the presence of occupation troops or the establishment of settlements. On the contrary, they claim, such negative elements will only poison the atmosphere between the two peoples, and impede the transition from conflict to conciliation. Real security can only be achieved through the establishment of peace, and real peace is impossible unless Israel recognizes the Palestinian Arabs' right to self determination, they maintain.

Similarly, moderates claim, just as security is no justification for the maintenance of settlements, neither are claims of religious and historical affinity. Mayor Frayj insists that "the Israelis should not continue to claim that the West Bank was given to them by God."

Moderates claim that even though their own people's right to Palestine is just as valid, "if not more so," than that of the Israelis, they are willing to content themselves with only 23 per cent of the country.

They object to the presence of Jewish settlers in the West Bank "as it will be difficult enough to absorb the masses of the Palestinian refugees from neighbouring countries who may wish to settle there."

Basic to the attitude of moderates is an unwillingness to adopt a policy which would isolate the West Bank and Gaza from the rest of the Arab world. One cannot overestimate the importance of this consideration. [paragraph continues]

West Bankers, no matter how moderate they may be, will never agree to a settlement which fails to provide a dignified solution for Palestinian Arabs living elsewhere. The Palestinian problem, they argue, is at the core of the Middle East conflict and must be dealt with as a whole.

This is one of the major reasons why moderates insist on complete sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, for without this they would not possess the unquestioned authority to permit large numbers of refugees to take up residence within the boundaries of their purposed state. Ignoring the well-being of their brethren living in refugee camps would be tantamount to treason in the entangled webs of inter-Arab relations, and would undoubtedly result in ostracism.

Much to their credit, moderate West Bank leaders realize that differences of opinion with Israel should not preclude the possibility of further negotiations to close the gaps between their positions.

The lessons of history have been well learned. Blind obstinacy and the fanatical extremism of Palestinian leaders have more often than not led to disaster for the Palestinian Arabs. With bitterness and dismay, West Bank moderates ponder over the missed opportunities of the past and express determination that this must never happen again.

"We've missed our opportunities. The worst instance was the rejection of the 1947 UN partition plan. We are now at the crossroads. We must plan our proposals by thinking, not by empty slogans. I'm not saying no. This is not enough. What we are being offered simply does not meet the basic requirements," Mayor Frayj said.

While moderates are willing to continue negotiating, they are sceptical about the possibility of change in Israeli policy. They point out that Israeli leaders are continually proclaiming their unwillingness to abandon their claims to Judaea and Samaria, even at the conclusion of a transition period.

Adding to their pessimistic appraisal is the belief that the U.S. is neither willing to nor capable of pressuring Israel into a basic policy change. This belief was reinforced by the outcome of the Saunders visit. While the U.S. assistant secretary of state reportedly expressed solidarity with a number of the moderates' attitudes, he apparently failed to provide the West Bank dignitaries with guarantees that the U.S. would force Israel into accepting their views.

Rejectionists and moderates alike now hope the Baghdad summit will produce a unified Arab stand. The former are calling for the drafting of an uncompromising political and military strategy against Israel. Moderates, on the other hand, are hoping that the voices of reason and pragmatism will prevail. The adoption of a moderate position, they believe, may lead to tough international pressures on Israel.

"It can happen," they argue. "No one ever believed Prime Minister Begin would give up Sharm ash-Shaykh and Yamit."

BRIEFS

KFIR EXPORT--The Israeli Aircraft Industry will soon begin to export the Kfir to foreign countries. The director general of the aircraft industry noted yesterday that the quality of the West Wind executive aircraft is good and that this kind of aircraft occupies an important place in the U.S. market. [Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 26 Oct 78 p 4 TA]

ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

LD011536Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The justice minister has said: All political prisoners will be released.

TEHRAN REPORTS ABADAN OIL WORKERS RETURNING TO WORK

LD012000Y Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Workers at the Abadan oil refinery began to trickle back to work today, but refinery workers at other locations remain on strike. The strike threatens to cut Iran's oil exports by 40 percent at a daily cost of 360 million. Refinery workers are demanding salary increases, an end to martial law and other political concessions. The strike has also affected the local supply of bottled butane gas used for cooking and heating. [passage omitted]

INFORMATION MINISTER SPEAKS ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD011128Y Tehran PARS in English 1036 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, Nov 1, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--At the end of the cabinet session of Tuesday night, the government spokesman, Minister of Information and Tourism 'Ameli-Tehrani stated that the government did not agree with the club-wielding (?pro-) government demonstrators. 'Ameli-Tehrani said that by appointing Hoseyn Najafi as minister of justice, the government had emphasised the campaign against corruption by giving more independence to the judiciary. 'Ameli also said that the Red Lion and Sun Hospitals and Imperial Organisations would come under the control of the government on the orders of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr, who has said that any organisation under the patronage of a member of the royal family would be transferred to the state.

The minister of information and tourism added that the decreased volume of oil production had been 60 per cent compensated for by the great effort of the oil workers. He also stated that Sistan and Baluchestan Province would receive priority in the nation's development plans.

AYATOLLAH URGES GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE

LD011145Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah sayyed Mohammad Kazem Shari'at-madari, the esteemed authority of the Shi'ite world, in a special interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, emphasized: We do not want the scope of differences to expand so much that the country's independence will be in danger. The government ought to remove the causes of unrest and discover why the people are dissatisfied and what is their complaint. If the government changes its programs, the situation is bound to return to normal.

But if the government abandons the people to cooperate with it, he said, this is not a reasonable expectation. His eminence also said: What we want is to see the government of oppression change to a government of the people for the people; a just government and a just order that can be seen in action.

What we want is a government of the people for the people in a country the majority of whose people are Moslems and are interested in Islam and who are bound to observe the noble teachings and provisions of Islam.

The esteemed leader of the Shi'ite world, speaking to two PANA chief editors on the way the various personalities and groups have assessed the situation, said: The struggle has its origins in religion. The people have entered on this struggle in the name of Islam and when any of these gentlemen alines his program with religion and the interests of the people, his task will be endorsed; and whenever he refuses to do so, this will be the criterion of our assessment about him whomever he may be. In other words, we look at the work; we are not concerned with personalities. If their work is good, of course, we will support it; if their work is incorrect, it will not be worth supporting even if it were the work of my own son.

His Eminence, speaking about the educational and social activities of women, said: Islam has no objection to the education of women and girls and to their higher education, even though this mingling of men and women and the various schools is not correct from the viewpoint of Islam. Islam asks for understanding, but it does not allow a school to become a flirtation party.

About the religious minorities, the ayatollah said: religious minorities which have been recognized by law, and even those outside it and those who have not been mentioned in the constitution, are completely respectable as long as they are in our Moslem country and do not commit treachery or disrupt the work of the Moslems. Aggression on behalf of the lives, property and honor is not permissable; even treating them well and favorably is also approved. We have a verse in the Holy Koran to this effect. Of course, if, and God forbid, someone commits espionage against the interests of Islam or Iran, there are different provisions for them. Even if a Moslem commits such things, he will be condemned.

His Eminence Shari 'at-Madari, speaking about the community of his wishes with those of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, emphasized that they both share the demand for the establishment of a just Islamic order.

Further Interview Details

LD021200Y Tehran PARS in English 0704 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 1 Nov, PANA (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In an interview with PANA yesterday the leader of Iran's Shi'ite Moslems, Ayatollah Haj Sayyed Mohammad Kazem Shari 'at-Madari said:

Q-Could you give us some new information on the Paris talks between Ayatollah Khomeyni and the leaders of the National Front?

A-As far as I know they only discussed general issues at the talks.

Q-Do you mean that disputes over details still exist between the two sides?

A-I don't know. I have been told by leaders of the National Front that the talks were on general issues. You should ask them for details.

Q-The government claims it has done a lot to fight corruption and grant political corruption and grant political [word indistinct] liberties, but the government feels it needs the backing of the people. What do you feel about this?

A-All the things that have been done in the provinces by the government or in the name of the government have cancelled out all the positive things it has done. It is said that the government is carrying out positive policies in the provinces but we have seen many provincial cities attacked by those acting under the protection of the government. We have seen 20 shops belonging to the rich people of a certain city set on fire. There are two alternatives here. If these people are acting in the name of the government then the government is hopeless. If they are not acting in the name of the government, it means that the government cannot control them. If the government (?can satisfy people), and especially stop rioting and bloodshed, then the government will gain the trust of the people.

I have (?requested) information from (Lauzewtan) that some Arabs there are going to do the same thing that gypsies did in Kerman. I also received a phone call from Sunni Moslems in Sanandaj asking for help. They said that about 100 of their number had been injured and when I asked them how many were dead they could not give me any figures. Telegrams I have received indicate that the same thing has happened in the following citie : Hermanshah, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Asadabad, Hamadan, Paveh, Reza-iyeh, Gorgan, Eqlid, (Kho), (?Dar Rash) and Qorveh, Bam, Kerman, Mahshahr, Birjan and Zarand. The [word indistinct] do not leave us with any patience to even listen to the government. What kind of cooperation do they expect? We are stretching our hands in friendship so they are beating us with clubs.

Q-Do you mean that if the government starts acting honestly, there is hope for some kind of compromise?

A-The government must remove the reason for dissatisfaction. But as long as the government leaves the situation as it is and even adds to the dissatisfaction, then it does not make sense to ask for cooperation. We are thinking of the welfare and prosperity of our people but the present situation does not allow us to do anything.

Q-I think you feel that the government is [word indistinct] thinking of the superficial appearance of issues at the moment and is not thinking of the deeper implications. If the government thinks on a deeper level the situation will become calm again. Do you agree with this theory?

A-We are way beyond theories and formula. People have been listening to (?life) for a long time and they no longer what is said to them. [as received] They want action, not more talk. The amount of peace and quiet that we can [word indistinct] depends on the amount of action that the government takes.

Q-Will you and Ayatollah Khomeyni accept the government if it aligns itself with the principles of the constitution?

A-I gave my opinion on this issue to the AFP reporter. I think we should change from an autocratic system to government to rule by the people for the people. We want a fair Islamic order in which the principles of Islam are respected.

Q-Some leaders of the various political factions who are still in the government have had contacts with you. Does this mean that if the government changes its policies you will accept it?

A-The movement which has started is an original one and is in the name of religion. If the present politicians respect these principles (?and) coordinate their policies for the welfare of the people, then we will accept them. This is the basis of our judgment of politicians no matter who they are. We are interested in the programmes and the work not the people. If they do their job properly [word indistinct] accept them and if they do not, I will not accept them, even if one of them was my own son.

Q-Among the people of Iran, [word indistinct] among those who live in cities, there are many women who work and attend institutes of higher education. They think that an Islamic government will stop them doing this. One you [word indistinct]?

A-Islam is not against education of women but Islamic law does not approve of coeducation. We see schools as places to (?tell) science not as places for love affairs. We respect science and we respect love, but separately. In our opinions women are not dolls or sexual objects. We think women have responsibilities which they should perform and they should also receive a higher education. Islamic rule will not endanger any of these rights for women. We feel that under Islamic rule women can acquire a better [words indistinct].

We think that to study and become a doctor or an engineer is a duty for everyone under Islam and is not just a means to earn a living. We believe in a fair social order under which is a society lacks masons, someone should learn this skill. If we need doctors, butchers and bakers, people should learn these skills no matter if they are men or women. A true Islamic order will teach people their real duties in a society and we think that this order will improve sciences, even materialistic sciences.

Q-I assume you believe that women in today's society have a cosmetic status and that only an Islamic order can show them their real social position and teach them their real duties.

A-I remember the day when a French professor came to visit me. Some members of the Iranian human rights organisation were also present. The professor asked me how I could approve of the human rights organisation's representatives when one of their principles is equality between men and woman. I said I cannot yet understand their ideas as they are part of the United Nations which itself disregards human rights. There are five nations in the United Nations which have the right of veto and which neutralise any decision taken by a simple vote. So how do they expect me to take their activities seriously? Even the country in which the United Nations is based disregards equality between white (?and) blacks. Human rights are either taught by religion or are natural rights. They are also rights implemented in each country in a different way. On which of these is "human rights" in its particular sense based and how can it include the law of different countries?

Isn't that (words indistinct) of interference? In our country, equality between men and women is governed by certain definite laws and should not be influenced by anything else. Human rights should not interfere in our domestic lives and disregard our independence.

Furthermore, on the issue of equality, I should [word indistinct] that no individual law can be evaluated separately without taking its relationship to other issues into account. All the laws and regulations in every country are like a chain and no single link can be changed without affecting the rest. Let us compare men and women. There may be some laws which are agreeable to women but are not suitable for men, and vice versa. Women are normally morally and physically weaker than men and must not be ruled by the same law as men. There was also an American accompanying the French professor who asked me if I agreed with coeducation. I said no because we believe that such schools are not to the benefit of either boys or girls. There have been many cases in the past to prove our argument. I asked the American how many presidents there had been in the United States. He replied 36 or 37. I asked him how many of them had been women and the reply, none. I asked him how many women the U.S. had among its army commanders, among its senators and among its high government officials. Tell me how many women hold high positions in Russia, Germany or Japan? You all think that women are not capable of holding responsible positions; even you have already accepted this fact but you do not want to admit it. But we are saying that laws should be made in accordance with the capabilities of women, and we accept equality to the extent that Islam has accepted it. We do not believe that women can do whatever men can do. We think that a woman cannot be an army commander.

Q--In some Islamic countries some groups are trying to prove similarities between Islam and socialism, to the extent that some of them believe in Islamic socialism. To what extent do you think that Islamic principles are in accordance with socialism?

A--The [word indistinct] but Islam believes in the private ownerhips of industries and tries to [word indistinct] the unjust distribution of wealth and class (?division).

Q--Could you give us your opinion about religious minorities?

A--We respect all religious minorities regardless of whether they are recognized by the constitution or not, as long as they are living in our country, respect our principles and do not betray Moslems. We believe in preserving the lives and property of these people. Of course if there are some among them who violate the laws of the country and work against the country then, [passage indistinct].

Even a Moslem would be condemned for doing the same thing. It is an Islamic instruction to be fair and just to religious minorities.

Q--In your interview with AFP you stated that you enjoyed an affinity of views with Ayatollah Khomeyni. Is this true?

A--We both believe in the establishment of a just Islamic order.

Q--You have stated that if the government does not fulfil the requests of the people you will allow the people to start an armed movement. What do you mean by that?

A--Yes, that is true but AFP has misquoted [words indistinct] said that some people are now armed. We said that any kind of an armed movement should be under proper leadership and should not be carried out by individuals. We said no individual has the right to judge others and kill them. This way many innocent people will be killed. Furthermore, these individuals cannot fight such things as tanks and planes. He said that if the government does [word indistinct] our demands we may form our own army and fight the government.

Q--What are the requirements for such an action?

A--If we [words indistinct] get what we want through reasonable means we will start fighting. But this is only when no peaceful way remains.

Q--What are the exact demands of the religious leaders?

A--There are too many demands. We want to have liberty, we want to stop illegal imprisonment, torture and indictment, we want to stop the establishment of laws that are to the benefit of certain people, we want to stop personal influence and favours, and we want a true separation of judicial, executive and legislative powers. To sum up, we want to stop [word indistinct] and establish rule by the people for the people. This way, because the people are Moslems, their constitution will be an Islamic one, and they will adjust all the laws to harmonise with the Islamic principles and hold free elections.

Q--Does this mean that you disapprove of the present constitution?

A--It is not being implemented properly. If it was implemented properly, no, we do not disagree with it.

Q--Do you believe in the content of the constitution?

A--Yes.

Q--So the issue is only the implementation of the constitution.

A--Yes, [word indistinct] it is not a minor issue. This is the root of all our present problems. If the constitution was implemented properly we would be in a completely different position, [words indistinct] the constitution. They [words indistinct] articles in the constitution which says that all the country's laws [words indistinct] be based on Islamic principles. It also says in the constitution that all laws should be judged by five religious leaders. Of course we were unofficially invited to send our representatives to the Majlis but we did not agree to do so. We disagreed because we thought that our parliament was not national enough. We will only send our representatives to a parliament that represents the nation.

Q--You said that if the government does not grant your demands you will ask your followers to start a movement. Can't the present unrest in the country be considered part of this movement?

A-No, we do not agree with the present system of opposition because it is done partly by the government and partly by individuals. We are essentially [word indistinct] anarchy and terror.

Q-In your interview with AFP you stated the need for the establishment of a democratic Islamic government. Could you describe such a government and say if it will resemble the governments in Saudi Arabia and Libya.

A-We are Shi'ite Moslems and follow rules different to those of other Islamic sects. Therefore, a democratic Islamic government here would not be anything like those in Saudi Arabia or Libya. It is not possible to [word indistinct] such a government briefly. We want to have a social order based on social and individual justice. We want a government in which decisions are [words indistinct] individuals.

Q-Nowadays there are many different interpretations of an "Islamic rule." There are already many governments around us that claim they are Islamic. In the meantime they are also socialists. Which of these patterns do you think we should follow?

A-I answered this question previously and said that the principles of Islam are basic. I do not think we should adjust ourselves to their beliefs. It will be the duty of those with other beliefs to adjust themselves to Islam.

NIRTO MANAGING DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON CENSORSHIP ABOLITION

LD011904Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following last night's television interview given by Dr Shah-Hoseyni, managing director of National Iranian Radio and Television, pertaining to the abolition of censorship by the organization's workers on an uninterrupted basis, the emergency plan for abolishing censorship on news transmissions on radio and television has been put into operation from today.

The resolution published in this connection says: On the basis of the prime minister's talks on implementing the principle of the freedom of speech on radio and television, and the emphasis on the impartiality of this organization, the news committee attached to the founding council of the Union of Workers of National Iranian Radio and Television will adopt a realistic method in news transmission in all news units. The aim of the news committee in implementing this plan is to abolish news censorship, safeguard the organization's impartiality and reflect the realities, to the extent that radio and television should become a mirror fully reflecting the country's events and realities.

Dr Shah-Hoseyni, in the television interview last night, referred to the importance of the role and sanctity of the nation, and noted the fact that the people are the genuine users of radio and television. He said: I believe that radio and television without any censorship whatsoever should reflect the realities in Iran's society and, by producing and executing well-worked-out, genuine and very high-quality programs, should attract increasing confidence and conviction from the people in radio and television.

EX-SENATOR DEMANDS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD012224Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Continuing the Week of National Solidarity a large group of people of different social strata met on the lawn of Tehran University today. At the meeting, representatives of various groups addressed those present and during the meeting several political prisoners and their relations spoke about the torture of political prisoners.

Mr Martin Daftari [Iranian elder statesman and ex-senator] in a speech on behalf of the committee protecting the rights of political prisoners, said: We demand the unconditional release of all political prisoners. He added: The term political prisoner should not be confined to those who have been released or those who it is said will be released; so long as the status quo continues the term will not be confined to these groups. Every day we learn of scores of people being imprisoned in various parts of the realm. These people, too, should not be arrested. We demand the release of all these people. Mr Matin Daftari added: What is important to the Iranian nation is the release of all political prisoners. If we really wanted to find out the facts about the statistics published on political prisoners who have been released in the last few days, we should add that another group had been previously released whose term of imprisonment had come to an end.

In conclusion, the charter of the organization protecting political prisoners was read. It calls on the people to join voices for the release of political prisoners.

AFP: 'MASSIVE' DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN TEHRAN

TA011345Y Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 1 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 1 (AFP)--A massive number of demonstrators, some observers putting the total at 100,000, were marching towards the centre of the capital this afternoon in defiance of the martial law ban on public meetings. The mass of demonstrators was being constantly joined by new processions, most of them from Tehran's bazaar area and from the university.

The demonstrators were heading for the residence of Moslem religious leader Ayatollah Taleqani, who was freed from jail three days ago. The demonstration was organised to congratulate him on his release.

A spokesman for the opposition National Front Party, the biggest formation opposed to the shah, said Ayatollah Taleqani was also a member of the front's executive and that the party and the leaders of the bazaar were jointly sponsoring the demonstration.

It was the first mass demonstration in the capital since martial law was imposed on Sep 8 in a bid to halt similar protest marches. All traffic was halted in most of the southern section of Tehran as far as the Shah Reza Central Avenue.

The demonstrators, who swamped the streets as they marched, encountered troop units at two points, but were allowed to pass.

They carried banners criticising the regime and bore portraits of the principal Moslem Shi'ite ayatollahs, including Khomeyni and Shari'at-Madari.

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY MARCHES, DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

LD011922Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Judges from Khorasan's justice department have issued a statement, in connection with the Week of National Solidarity, addressed to the country's judicial authorities.

In this statement the judges from Khorasan's justice department express their complete support for the Week of National Solidarity.

In Mashhad, the city's bazaar tradesmen, after closing their shops in Reza Bazaar, visited Khorasan's radio and television center and declared that they were awaiting the realization of their demands.

In the meantime, demonstrations and marches have taken place today in the districts of Sabzevar, Birjand, Ferdows, Quchan, [place name indistinct], Nishapur and Tayyebat, in the course of which demonstrators put forward their demands, which included the full implementation of the constitution, the release of political prisoners, the abolition of martial law and the punishment of the perpetrators of corruption.

Our correspondents' dispatches from the districts in Khorasan Province speak of the fact that today's demonstrations in the province's districts took place without interference from law enforcement officers. Our correspondent in Birjand, quoting the town governor, reports that the tribes and the border people in this district have announced their solidarity with the government in a telegram.

Qom Demonstrators Dispersed

LD011924Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] At 1800 today, scattered demonstrations took place in various parts of the city of Qom. A large number of people, shouting anti government slogans and setting fire to tires in the middle of the street, held demonstrations. Law enforcement officers dispersed the demonstrators by using tear gas.

Further Demonstrations Summarized

LD011505Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] About 30,000 people in Rasht city held a peaceful march today in pouring rain, and were addressed by a number of religious leaders who spoke about recent events in the country. Our correspondent says that so far no clashes between the police and the people have taken place.

Over 50,000 educators, students, men of religion, workers, farmers and civil servants started the march at 0945 from Shahpur School in Rasht and, after walking through the main streets in pouring rain, returned to the school. The demonstrators shouted slogans along the route and showered the police and their automobiles with flowers.

A number of educators, businessmen, students of the open university, and students and women, together with a group of religious leaders, gathered in front of the city (?public) mosque in Ardebil today and, after shouting slogans, started a march through the city streets. According to our correspondent's report, the security forces supervised the march at various points.

A group of people in Babol this morning attacked the offices of the health services, social security, economic and financial affairs and the Babol guilds chamber, setting fire to office equipment and files in the street and smashing the windows of the offices and of the Workers' Welfare Bank. They were dispersed by the police.

A group of Kerman citizens demonstrated through the city's streets last night, setting fire at about 2000 to several shops selling beverages and causing financial losses to the owners. The fire brigade prevented the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings, and no loss of life ensued from either the demonstrations or the fire itself.

After ending their political fasting this morning, the students of Ferdowsi University in Mashhad and tens of thousands of Mashhadis from all walks of life together with religious leaders, started a peaceful march in Mashhad in sympathy with the workers and employees of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Mashhad who have started a 48-hour hunger strike. They assembled in front of the Shishom Bahman Hospital where speeches were made. The police are supervising the situation calmly.

Following the demonstrations last night in Abadan, scattered demonstrations also took place this morning in Abadan city's central streets. The demonstrators, in groups of 100, first walked along Pahlavi Street and entered Shardari Street, assembling in front of the Abadan police headquarters. The police dispersed the demonstrators by using teargas and firing in the air from their headquarters. The demonstrators then entered Zand, Amiri and Pahlavi streets, shouting slogans and setting fire to automobile tires. Schools in Abadan are closed today, too, and the teachers are continuing their strike.

Demonstrations and marches took place this morning by the students of Miankuh and Agha Jari, which were started from the Farabi school. The demonstrators declared their complete solidarity with all the country's educators and demanded the release of all political prisoners, the abolition of martial law and the full implementation of the constitution. These demonstrations were peaceful.

According to our correspondent, all the delivery workers and workers in the gas refinery of Agha Jari are continuing their strike.

Demonstration in Semnan

LD011848Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Imam Mohammad Attaqi, the most generous of all imams--peace be upon them--and the ninth illustrious leader of the world Shi'ites, a ceremony was held this afternoon.

The ceremony included the reading of the Koran in its entirety by the religious community in Semnan at the city's grand mosque. One of the religious leaders used the occasion to speak about Islamic government. The speaker condemned the speech by David Owen, the British foreign secretary, and the incidents of merciless killings in the cities of the country and noted that Iran's Moslem nation demanded independence and freedom. Following this, those in the congregation at the mosque, led by the city's religious leaders and carrying portraits of Ayatollah Khomeyni, held demonstrations and resorted to shouting antigovernment slogans.

Clash in Tabriz

LD012202Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Demonstrations took place yesterday in Dehkhvareqan, a district of Tabriz, and groups of demonstrators clashed with law enforcement officers. During the demonstrations a number of people were wounded. During a meeting that a PARS correspondent had with the Red Lion and Sun Society in Dehkhvareqan, it was announced that three of the wounded had died.

AIRLINE WORKERS RESUME STRIKE, MAKE DEMANDS

LD011150 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1000 GMT on 1 November reported that following resumption of the strike by 9,000 employees of Iran National Airlines Corporation, Iran Air, Iran's air links with the outside world have been cut off. All Iran Air flights ground to a halt yesterday as the staff began their strike action. The radio then broadcasts a series of recorded interviews with the strikers who made the following demands: abolition of martial law; the unconditional release of political prisoners; the return of all exiles to their homes; unreserved expulsion of foreigners; lifting of surveillance on those who have been fired; the arrest and prosecution of the agents of corruption in 'popular' courts; the abolition of the link between the rial and the U.S. dollar, and complete abolition of censorship of the press.

SHAH RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS DURING BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

LD261824Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The ceremony held on the blessed birthday of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr was held in the presence of the shahanshah at Goleston Palace this morning. Representatives of various classes of the people were received in audience, where they congratulated the shahanshah on his birthday.

At 0930, members of the cabinet, judges, ministry deputies and directors general were received in audience. Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami, the prime minister, made a congratulatory speech in which he said: [begin recording]

Your Majesty, your obedient servant has the honor on this happy birthday of the just and wise shahanshah to express my congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the cabinet, judges, ministry deputies and ministry directors general. This year's birthday ceremony enjoys a particular glory and grandeur. On one hand, it coincides with the full implementation of the principles of freedom of expression, freedom of thought and freedom of the press.

These have been the focus of attention of the great shahanshah, and because of your efforts expressions of thanks and gratitude for the blessings bestowed by the shahanshah throughout your auspicious reign are springing from the tongue and pen of every individual in the nation. This expression of thanks is something truly and deeply felt. On the other hand, the ceremony coincides with the meticulous implementation of the provisions of the constitution and its supplement, which the shahsnshah, in your most precious remarks, has always described as the pillar of the country's existence and durability.

In these days, when Iranian families again find their dear ones by their side, they pray to Almighty God for your majesty's long life and happiness.

Your Majesty, although reactions against the previous lack of attention in implementing the laws are occasionally manifest in an unpleasant manner, nevertheless, since the day this government undertook to serve on your majesty's command, it has devoted its efforts to implementing the laws meticulously. There is no doubt that when everyone in the nation can feel and see that the laws are being meticulously enforced, these radical reactions, which, unfortunately, in some instances have been accompanied by violence, will gradually diminish, and, with the confident and stable future that the government envisages for the further economic prosperity of the country, the Iranian nation, with the efforts and endeavors of those working in the private as well as in the public sectors, will once again show and prove itself ready to work for its advancement in this turbulent world.

Your Majesty, it is the heartfelt desire of all Iranian people in this Aryan land always to live in tranquillity and stability and to enjoy peace and harmony. This cannot be achieved without restoring security. I pray to Almighty God for a long life for the great and glorious shahanshah; for a long, proud and glorious existence for this ancient land and for the Iranian nation; and for the continued enjoyment of freedom, justice and fresh successes every day in the construction of its society. [end recording]

[The shah--begin recording] I thank you for your congratulations. I hope your wishes for me and for all the Iranian people will be fulfilled, and that everyone, benefitting from their religious faith, will enjoy a better and more comfortable life in this land. [end recording]

Later, representatives of the Senate were received in audience by the shahanshah aryamehr. Senate president Sajjadi, in his congratulatory speech, said: [begin recording]

Your Majesty, it is my honor, on my own behalf and on behalf of all the senators, to express our congratulations on the blessed birthday of the shahanshah aryamehr, the nation's binding force, the symbol and guardian of the country's independence and integrity. In addition to various and far-reaching economic and political reforms and changes, the perceptive Iranian people regard the emergence of an open political atmosphere and the freedoms of expression and the press as a manifestation of the liberal-minded and democratically-oriented shahanshah, who has always been a standard bearer for social justice.

The Iranian nation sincerely hopes, under the boundless blessings of the One and Omnipotent Almighty God, that the shahanshah's life will be prolonged and that his person will be preserved and kept safe under his protection, so that the shahanshah's lofty intentions for the increased greatness of the dear homeland may be fulfilled. [end recording]

[The shah--begin recording] I thank you for your congratulations. God willing, all your wishes will be granted. [end recording]

Later, the Majlis speaker, Mr Javad Sa'd, congratulated the shahanshah on his birthday on behalf of the Majlis deputies. [begin recording]

Your Majesty, on behalf of all Majlis deputies I express our congratulations on the blessed birthday of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, the shahanshah of Iran, to your majesty, to His Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi and his imperial highness the crown prince. Permit me to convey to your blessed majesty the profound determination of all the representatives of the Iranian nation to guard the constitution and its supplement--that is, this great promise for our eternal homeland's independence, freedom and greatness. The Majlis has always been a firm bastion guarding the Iranian constitutional order and its two fundamental and unalterable pillars--the Islamic religion and the institution of the monarchy. Our country's experience during the ups and downs of the years in this current century has proved that the (?greatness) of the Iranian nation and the continued existence of our country are only possible through persistent defense of the holy provisions of the constitution and its supplement. All the Majlis deputies are fully aware of the incontestable fact that the Majlis--that is, the home of the Iranian nation--is the forward bastion in protecting and safeguarding the Iranian constitutional order.

Permit me, once again, to pray to Almighty God on my own behalf and on behalf of all Majlis deputies and employees for your majesty's long life, happiness, long reign and health, and for daily increases in the prosperity and greatness of the Iranian people. [end recording]

Shah Replies

LD261830Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Reply by Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, to the congratulations extended by Mr Javad Sa'd, speaker of the Majlis, at a ceremony at Golestan Palace on 26 October marking the birthday of the shahanshah--recorded]

[Text] Thank you for your congratulations and I would like to wish success and progress for the legislative power from Almighty God. We have on many an occasion referred to the mistakes of the past. There is no doubt that some individuals went astray and that there were some organizational problems. However, these things could be rectified and are being rectified, and this must certainly continue. This involves the fight against corruption and improving all errors of the past.

Meanwhile, basic and constructive measures which have already taken place in this country must be preserved and expanded. After all, these matters are accomplished in the interest of the people throughout the country, and any reform which takes place in any part of the country will be beneficial to the people of this country. The fact that the ratio between the urban and rural areas is not correct is something which could be and should be corrected.

If the country's independence disappears, the integrity of the country will be destroyed and cannot be restored. It is the duty of every single Iranian to use his utmost power to prevent this from happening. All the hopes and aspirations of everyone can only be realized when there is a society and a country to start with.

We are now engaged in a rapid move toward liberalization. As far as freedom of writing is concerned, all of you are now witnesses. Our press has complete, maximum freedom. Thousands of prisoners have already been released; we have used every opportunity to release these people from prisons and will continue to do so. Consequently, you are witnessing how this liberalization is being expanded. Obviously, the country's highest interests must also be protected. One important and fundamental organ of the country, the legislature, will undoubtedly have an extremely important influence in this regard.

Because I am aware of your patriotic feelings I hope the steps which are being taken for the progress of Iran will continue within the context of preserving our religious precepts, our sacred principles, the country's independence and individual liberties and political freedom.

Brezhnev Birthday Cable

LD271310Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The text of the congratulatory telegram from Leonid Brezhnev to his imperial majesty on his birthday is as follows:

To His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran, Tehran:

Please accept the congratulations of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and my congratulations on the occasion of Iran's national day and your imperial majesty's birthday. I wish you health and happiness, and to the friendly people of Iran progress and success. I am confident that the relations of neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Iran will expand further in an all-round manner to the advantage of the two countries' peoples and will contribute to strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Hua Kuo-feng Cable

LD271305Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The text of the congratulatory telegram of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the PRC State Council, to the shah on his birthday reads as follows:

To His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, the shahanshah of Iran, Tehran: It gives me great pleasure to express my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of your imperial majesty's birthday. I wish your imperial majesty health and hope that the state of Iran will achieve fresh successes in defending its independence and national sovereignty, progress and resurgence. I firmly hope that friendly relations and cooperation between China and Iran will continue to expand and gain in strength.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the PRC State Council.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF MEETS LEADERS; ATOMIC PROJECTS DELAYED

LD282054Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The shah received FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff at Niavaran Palace this morning. The FRG ambassador at the imperial court also had the honor to be present at this audience. The FRG economics minister met with Prime Minister Sharif-Emami this afternoon and held talks with him on matters of interest to the two countries. The FRG minister of economics has come to our country at the head of a delegation for talks with Iranian officials.

Before he met with Prime Minister Sharif-Emami, he met with Mahd-Mina, minister of energy, this afternoon and discussed the past cooperation between Iran and the FRG, especially the setting up of atomic power plants in Bushehr as well as the future cooperation between the two countries. At this meeting, which was attended by the FRG ambassador at the imperial court, the two countries' ministers described their respective countries' programs for the next decade and discussed the manner of cooperation between the two countries, particularly, with regard to the setting up of atmoic power plants numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6. Minister of energy Mahd-Mina informed the German delegation of the decisions of the Iranian Government and pointed out that the installation of these power plants has been delayed for a period of time pending the study and adoption of a final decision by the government.

The FRG minister of economics also met and held talks this morning with Mr Mohammad Reza Amin, minister of industries and mines; and the deputy ministers of commerce, and economic affairs and finance; and the chief of Iran Atomic Energy Organization. At these talks, economic issues and the two countries' cooperation in various areas were discussed.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT WARNS NATION OF OPPOSITION MOVES

BK011633Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1624 GMT 1 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Dacca, Nov 1 (AFP)--President Ziaur Rahman has warned the nation that "some interested persons" were trying to create a difficult law and order situation in the country to foil the forthcoming parliamentary election and his "democratisation process".

Without naming names, General Zia told a conference of local government representatives last night in Dacca that these persons had in their possession "hidden arms" and more arms were coming to them from abroad. We will recover these arms before the coming elections and will eliminate these people politically, he declared.

The president's warning came in the midst of a wave of strikes in banks, educational institutions and other establishments.

Opposition parties are threatening to launch movements for the restoration of democracy, lifting of martial law and one opposition leader, Mr Ataur Rahman Khan, is now on the fourth day of his fast to death for realisation of a nine-point demand put forward by his six-party alliance JJF [Jatiya Jukta Front--National United Front].

President Zia described all these as moves to frustrate his democratisation process. "This is a challenge to the government and we will deal with them firmly before elections", he added. President Zia and his ministers have been saying that elections will be held "on schedule" which means next month but no firm date for the poll has been announced as yet.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CALL OFF STRIKE

BK011639Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1627 GMT 1 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Dacca, Nov 1 (AFP)--Five thousand employees of nine government corporations today called off their strike following assurances from authorities that some of their demands had been accepted.

Employees below officers grade had been on partial strike since August 29 to press home their five-point demands which include revision of pay-scales and improvement of service conditions. They resorted to total strike on October 20 after nine union leaders were arrested.

Official sources said an understanding was reached last night by government and union leaders that the arrested leaders would be released unconditionally this morning from detention and no striking employees would be victimised. A new pay scale has also been announced.

The employees resumed their duties this morning.

INDIA

VIOLENCE REPORTED IN GANDHI'S ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCY

BK011557Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 78 BK

[Text] A report reaching Chikmagalur says that there was a clash today between supporters of rival political parties at Ujire in South Kanara district.

The police said that they burst teargas shells and grenades when the crowd became violent. A 19-year old college girl, who was not connected with either of the political parties, was hit by a shell and succumbed to her injuries. The crowd became infuriated on the death of the girl and the police again fired six rounds in the air to disperse it.

According to official information, 49 people including some newsmen were injured.

CHIKMAGALUR ELECTION CAMPAIGN MAY BE STOPPED EARLY

BK020908Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] In Chikmagalur, the Janata Party and the Congress-I leaders are considering to call off the election campaign in view of the tense situation there. The campaign was originally scheduled to stop at 5 p.m. tomorrow. This has been stated by the minister of state for home, Mr S.D. Patil, in Chikmagalur.

He told newsmen that following the incidents at (Kakanjen) [and] Ujire in Dakshin Karnataka district during the last 2 days, tension has been increasing in the constituency.

AIR's [All-India Radio] correspondent reports from Chikmagalur that the state home secretary, Mr Venu Gopal Naidu, is visiting the two troubled spots later today for a firsthand report. The Karnataka government has requisitioned one battalion of the central reserve police for deployment in the constituency. It has been done at the request of the chief election commissioner, Mr (Shaktar).

MISUSE OF MASS MEDIA IN CHIKMAGALUR DENIED

BK020910Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The information and broadcasting minister has refuted the Congress-I allegation that AIR [All-India Radio] and Durdarsan [TV] are being misused in connection with the Chikmagalur byelection. Mr Advani also denied that AIR's staff was deputed to tape-record Mr Jayaprakash Narayan's message for playback in the Chikmagalur constituency.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, Mr Advani said he has received two letters from Congress-I leaders, Mr Steven and Mr A.V. Anthony, alleging that the government is using the mass media to influence the Chikmagalur byelection to the Lok Sabha. He pointed out that the letters do not cite any specific instance to substantiate the charge.

Mr Advani said the present government is particular that nothing is done by the mass media which can be misconstrued as indulging in party propaganda.

PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN SUPPORTS ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

OW311836Y Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Islambad, 31 Oct (AFP)--Pakistan has supported a proposal to convene a special meeting of Islamic foreign ministers to discuss the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt, ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN news agency said quoting official sources.

The proposal was recently made by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat and Pakistan received it some days ago. Islamabad has sent its response to the Islamic conference secretariat at Jiddah expressing the view that a special session was needed to arrive at a consensus on the Middle East situation.

MOSLEM LEAGUE MEETS, PATCHES UP SPLITS

BK021036Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The general council of the Pakistan Moslem League [PML], which met in Lahore this morning, adopted a resolution. Later, Chaudhri Zahur Elahi read out the resolution to newsmen.

The resolution was moved by Khawaja Mohammad Safdar and seconded by Mr Hassan A. Sheikh. The resolution says that internal differences and groupings within the Pakistan Moslem League have been resolved in view of the internal and external threats to the country's solidarity and integrity in order to face these threats squarely. This was done in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

Pir Saheb of Pagaro presided over the requisition meeting which was attended by the PML secretary general, Malik Mohammad Qasim, and federal Ministers Chaudhri Zahur Elahi, Mian Zahid Sarfraz, Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Fida Mohammad Khan and Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo.

The meeting also decided to hold party elections at all levels at the earliest. It set up a six-member committee headed by Malik Mohammad Qasim to organize party elections and to set up an election tribunal and an election commission for this purpose.

The meeting also restored membership of those against whom disciplinary action was allegedly taken. It also restored the positions they were holding before the 1st of October this year.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN-CSSR TECHNICAL COOPERATION--The minister of communications, Seyyed Mohammad Golabgol, received the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Kabul, His Excellency Zdenek Karmelita, at his office for a courtesy call this morning. Talks were held on the economy and on technical cooperation by Czechoslovakia with the Communications Ministry projects within the framework of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's 5-year plan. [Text] [Kabul in Pushtu and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]

AFGHAN-BULGARIAN CULTURAL TIES--Eng 'Azizorrahman Sa'idi, chancellor of Kabul University, had a meeting at his office at 1000 today with the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency Stoyan Radoslavov. At the meeting talks were held on the expansion and further strengthening of cultural ties between Kabul University and the University of Sofia. The Bulgarian ambassador expressed his country's readiness to expand all forms of scientific and cultural cooperation, including increasing from 8 to 20 the number of scholarships from that country as well as greater cooperation with the veterinary and agricultural departments. [Text] [Kabul in Pushtu and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]